The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1895. NO. 38

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	12 25	.....	.....
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	.....	11.25	.....	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	Dly*
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockeille	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown	....	9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown	....	9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12 25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9 10	.....
Tyrone	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	....	5.30
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6 37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc.	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown	8.12	10 22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8 22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8 49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville	9 08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5	Pass. No. 3	Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mixed, No. 4.	Mail, No. 6
P. M.	a. m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*Breezewille	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M.	4 35
					2 35	
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 3	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap	6 45	5 15
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

BLAST OF A BISHOP.

A Harrisburg Prelate Sails Into Patriotic Societies.

HE CALLS THEM DEADLY MICROBES

"While we give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, let us also pray for the Divine guidance to protect us from all enemies at home and abroad; especially from the machinations of political oath-bound secret societies," Bishop McGovern adds. "There is something manly in open warfare. We can see our enemies, understand their motives and observe their plans of battle; their forces are in the open plain and directed by responsible chiefs with whom we can parley and debate the question of dispute and arrange the terms of peace or war. But political, oath-bound secret societies are moral cowards whose actions and motives are mischievous and treacherous. They cannot endure the light or the scrutinizing glance of honest men.

"They are the deadly microbes that feed imperceptibly on the vitals of our civil, social and religious life, weaken confidence, engender distrust, excite feuds, disturb the peace, fan the flame of religious hatred, override the laws and elude the vigilance of the constituted guardians of law and order. They are the enemies of our glorious republic and the spirit of its civilization. They conspire against man's natural right to live, by denying him employment whereby he may earn the necessaries of life, which is a crime against nature; by secret, stealthy and unpatriotic means, regardless of his eminent fitness to discharge them they deny him, because of his religion, the exercise of his civil rights, guaranteed to him by the laws of this country. The constitution of our glorious old Keystone State, which from its beginning respected the liberty of conscience, ordains:

"'No person who acknowledges the being of God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall on account of his religious sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.' Notwithstanding this plain latter of fundamedtal law these secret political societies, by an ukase as arbitrary and unjust as the Czar of Russia, or the Sultan of the sublime porte, arrogate to themselves the powers of the sovereign people of this Commonwealth, ond declare: 'No Roman Catholic shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.' Here they override the law, and with a vengeance call themselves 'patriotic.' Against these enemies of civil and religious liberty we have no redress except prayer. Let us then pray that the God of light may illuminate their minds, fill their hearts with brotherly love and prevent them from degrading the fair name of our country among the nations."

"These secret societies are not Poles, Hungarians nor Italians, but native-born Americans, who boast of a superior civilization and enlightened by a system of public schools, the glory of our country, so sacred that the man who is rash enough to point out any defect in it 'Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils. Let no such man be trusted.' Our public school system is purely secular and excludes religious instruction. If a man says with Webster, in definitions, the best lexicographer in the English language: 'To give children a good education in manners, arts and science is important; to give them a religious education is indispensible, and an immense responsibility rests upon parents and guardians who neglect these duties,' he is at once designated an enemy of our American institutions. Secular education fits a man for an earthly career, but leave the domain of his supernatural life, including faith, hope and charity, an uncultivated waste. "What doth it profit a man it he gain the whole world, but lose his own soul; or what will he give in exchange for his soul?" says Christ.

"Outside the Catholic church, perhaps not twenty per cent. of our young men are consistent members of any denomination of Christians, and have no fixed notions of Christianity to serve as an anchorage against infidelity. If these secret political societies are the legitimate offspring of purely secular education as taught in our public schools, and the inference is forcibly borne in on us by the fact that nearly two generations of our youth have grown up under its influence, then it is time for all true Christians and true patriots, desirous to perpetuate the republic and hand down to posterity the blessings of civil and religious liberty to remove the impending dangers which threaten our national life with premature decay. If Christianity the true light which enlighteneth the world, is worth preserving, then education must be Christian. Secular and Christian education must go hand in hand to form the manners, habits and morals of our youth and to instil into their minds the virtues which make good citizens and God-fearing Christians.

"Our country, our social life, is not suffering from ignorance in a secular point of view but from the absence of sound morals deduced from the law of God, which make the posessor a law unto himself. Our public prisons have a very small percentage of persons unable to read or write. The ignorant prisoners at the bar of justice are outnumbered by men who have had all the advantages of secular education and held prominent positions in society, and places of public trust. The education of the youth of our country will ever remain defective if their natural passions and instincts, which are always inclined to evil are uncontrolled by religious instruction. The temporal life of man however successful and prosperous in the eyes of the worldly, is but vanity of vanities and vexation of spirit, if he labors not with all his powers for the justice of God and His glory.

"For the teaching of the Catholic church, which is self-evident to all who believe in the sovereignty of God over his creatures, are we held up by these political secret societies as friends of ignorance and foes of learning among the masses. No proofs, no arguments, whether offered by Catholics or consistent Protestants, can penetrate the minds of these fanatics, who, bent on sacrificing a victim on the alter of hate, seize on the Catholic church the least offensive lamb, for their offering. We most earnestly protest against marking us out for persecution; because we openly exercise the freedom of speech, in common with our fellow citizens, on a subject, to our minds of vital importance to our country.

"But our protest, for the time being, will pass unheeded, We must suffer from false brethren as we have suffered for nineteen centuries persecution for justice's sake. Our sufferings liken us to the apostles, whose followers we are, who rejoiced that they were accounted worthy to suffer for Christ. If we were of this world the world would love us; but we are not of the world, and, therefore, it hates us.' This abiding consolation cheers us in our sufferings we are made conformable to Christ our Saviour, who lived in persecution and died in agony. As He prayed from His cross for His persecutors, so let us pray our heavenly Father to forgive our enemies, 'for they know not what they do.'"

The foregoing letter of Bishop McGovern was read in all the Roman Catholic churches in the diocese of Harrisburg the Sunday previous to Thanksgiving day and has been given wide publicity through the newspapers of the state. But few of the papers publishing the letter have had a word of comment upon it thereby conveying the impression to the readers that they are in accord with the sentiments expressed therein.

There are in the United States at least 290 secret organizations about 30 per cent of which a native born American citizen cannot join. The fact that one is so highly blessed as to be born under the stars and stripes is sufficient grounds for debarring him from these organizations. That such a state of affairs does exist is incontrovertible, and this being considered it should not be necessary to apologize for the existence of a few exclusively American organizations. Secret organizations with worthy objects in view have existed for several thousand years and an incalculable amount of good has been done by such societies in relieving distress, caring for the sick, burying the dead and educating the orphans. Among such we name the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance, and the various societies bearing the proud title of American, all of which have fallen under the ban of the Roman Catholic church. And why have these been denounced by the Roman Catholic church? Applicants for membership in these societies are closely scrutinized as to their character, their belief in God and their honor as men. Those elected to membership are those who pass the tests. Hence the membership of these societies are honorable men and the obligations taken by them are obligations of honor, and are seldom broken. In these obligations they bind themselves to keep inviolate the secrets of the order, and by secrets is meant those signs of membership by which the members are saved from imposition by unscrupulous and designing persons. These secrets are not revealed in the confessional and hence the denunciation by the Roman Catholic church, some of the priests of which deem it their prerogative to know all that their followers know. We grant that dishonorable and unworthy persons sometimes by various subterfuges obtain admission to these organizations but they constitute the exception.

Now, of the nearly 30 per cent. of secret societies in the United States which an American cannot join about one-third are exclusively Roman Catholic societies. They are maintained, supported and fostered by that sect and none but Catholics are admitted to membership. The most notable of these are the Clan-na-gael Mafia, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Knights, and the once notorious Molly Maguires. Let any honest man place in contrast with these the Patriotic Order Sons of America, American Mechanics or American Protective Association and decide for himself which are the "deadly microbes that feeds imperceptibly on the vitals of our civil social and religious life, weaken confidence, engender distrust, excite feuds, disturb the peace, override the law" etc. The American societies will not suffer in such a comparison. Who ever heard of one of these American societies as an organization perpetrating fraud at the ballot boxes, trampling down American institutions, opposing the public school system, debasing the nation's flag or conspiring against any citizen's rights? The Roman Catholic societies have been guilty of all these things within the past year. Which are the "deadly microbes?"

The bishops statement that "Outside the Catholic church, perhaps not twenty per cent. of our young men are consistent members of any denomination of Christians" etc., is probably correct, we are sorry to say. But what of those inside the Catholic church? So far as our observation has gone we have been unable to discern many young men in the Catholic church who show any deep concern in "the pearl of great price" and those who are devout according to the forms of that sect are devotees of a system well-termed Mariolatry which is not far removed from idolatry and serves as a very poor "anchorage against infidelity."

The constitution of the state and nation guarantees to all the right to worship according to the dictates of conscience. No society is worthy the name of American which attempts to abridge this right and no man is a good citizen who would prevent another from exercising this privilege. Now, we have to some extent studied the principles of these American societies so roundly denounced by the bishop. In none of them have we learned that there is any opposition to the Roman Catholic religion or any other form of worship. One of them expressly states "We are in favor of a system which rears no bigots, digs up the ashes of no old superstition, nor excludes a man because of his religion." The others advance the same idea. None of them seek a quarrel with Romanism, Mohammedanism, Protestantism or any other ism. There are many devout people in the Catholic church and these societies recognize this fact. If this be true why are the American societies so bitterly opposed by Romanism? The reason is that these societies are opposed to a union of church and state and of the use of public money for sectarian purposes. These societies are opposed to a political machine masking under the cloak of religion to accomplish these purposes. The fact that being a Romanist has for several years been the best recommendation for a position under the government and in the departments of our larger cities has done much to multiply and aid the growth of these societies and they will continue to grow until citizenship, ability and moral worth are taken into account in the selection of public servants. If the Methodist church, Presbyterian church, Baptist church, or any other denomination were so organized as to have a supreme head, and this supreme head were to send a representative to Washington to seek the recognition of the supreme head as one of the powers of the earth from our government, it would meet with the same opposition from these societies. The state should recognize no church. When it does our boasted freedom of worship is a farce. This representative of Catholicism seeks more than this recognition. By a well organized bureau he seeks to have all appointments made from his sect and also appropriations of large sums for his sectarian schools. Against Romanism as a religion no society utters a word but to Romanism as a political power they are opposed. And while they are opposed to sectarianism they will not use their organizations to secure the appointment of their own members to official positions. With them it is a fundamental principle, that governmental position should be given to the best qualified without regard to religious or political belief and from the competition no American citizen of good moral character should be excluded. A Catholic should have the same right to seek an appointment as any other citizen but the fact that he is a Catholic should have no weight in the selection.

Now in regard to the implied statement of the bishop that our system of education is a menace to the "blessings of civil and religious liberty" let us give a thought. The public school system of Pennsylvania has been given a trial for about sixty years and from this system of education the state has given to the world some of the master minds of the century. Men have gone out from our schools and attained eminence in the fields of art, science, language and literature, as well as in the professions. These have made their impress upon the world, without at any time having partaken of the "better system" which Romanism offers. On the other hand the "better system" of Romanism has been on trial in Spain, Mexico, Peru and other countries for centuries and in all that time has not produced a master mind. The public school system has done more in two generations than the Catholic system has done in centuries. Why shouldn't Americans stand by the "little red school house?

In the light of history the bishop's statement of the Catholic church having suffered persecution for nineteen centuries becomes ridiculous. It might do to hold up such a statement to those to whom the past is a sealed volume but the schools of the nation are making students of history who know the truth, or are learning it. The Spanish inquisition, the French massacres and the hundreds of other occurrences recorded demonstrate the source from which persecutions arose. The same intolerant spirit has been shown in our our own land, notably the attacking of an orderly parade of American citizens in Boston last July whose only offense was carrying

Continued on eighth page.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Petty Annoyances of Life."

TEXT: "The Lord thy God will send the hornet."—Deuteronomy vii., 20.

It seems as if the insectile world were determined to extirpate the human race. It bombards the grainfields and the orchards and the vineyards. The Colorado beetle, the Nebraska grasshopper, the New Jersey locust, the universal potato bug seem to carry on the work which was begun ages ago when the insects buzzed out of Noah's ark as the ark was opened.

In my text, the hornet flies out on its mission. It is a species of wasp, swift in its motion and violent in its sting. Its touch is torture to man or beast. We have all seen the cattle run bellowing under the cut of its lancet. In boyhood we used to stand cautiously looking at the globular nest hung from the tree branch, and while we were looking at the wonderful covering we were struck with something that sent us shrieking away. The hornet goes in swarms. It has captains over hundreds, and twenty of them alighting on one man will produce death.

The Persians attempted to conquer a Christian city, but the elephants and the beasts upon which Persians rode were assaulted by the hornet, so that the whole army was broken up and the besieged city was rescued. This burning and noxious insect stung out the Hittites and the Cananites from their country. What gleaming sword and chariot of war could not accomplish was done by the puncture of an insect. The Lord sent the hornet.

My friends, when we are assaulted by great behemoths of trouble we become chivalric, and we assault them. We get on the high mettled steed of our courage, and we make a cavalry charge at them, and if God be with us we come out stronger and better than when we went in. But, alas! for these insectile annoyance of life, these foes too small to shoot, these things without any avoirdupois weight, the gnats, and the midges, and the flies, and the wasps, and the hornets! In other words, it is the small stinging annoyances of our life which drive us out and use us up. In the best conditioned life, for some grand and glorious purpose, God has sent the hornet.

I remark, in the first place, that these small stinging annoyances may come in the shape of nervous organization. People who are prostrated under typhoid fevers or with broken bones get plenty of sympathy, but who pities anybody that is nervous? The doctors say, and the family say, and everybody says, "Oh, she's only a little nervous, that's all!" The sound of a heavy foot, the harsh clearing of a throat, a discord in music, a want of harmony between the shawl and the glove on the same person, a curt answer, a passing slight, the wind from the east, any one of 10,000 annoyances opens the door for the hornet. The fact is that the vast majority of the people in this country are overworked, and their nerves are the first to give out. A great multitude are under the strain of Leyden, who, when he was told by his physician that if he did not stop working while he was in such poor physical health he would die, responded, "Doctor, whether I live or die, the wheel must keep going round." These sensitive persons of whom I speak have a bleeding sensitiveness. The flies love to light on anything raw, and these people are like the Canaanites spoken of in the text or in the context—they have a very thin covering and are vulnerable at all points. "And the Lord sent the hornet."

Again, the small insect annoyances may come to us in the shape of friends and acquaintances who are always saying disagreeable things. There are some people you cannot be with for an hour but you feel cheered and comforted. Then there are other people you cannot be with for five minutes before you feel miserable. They do not mean to disturb you, but they sting you to the bone. They gather up all the yarn which the gossips spin, and retail it. They gather up all the adverse criticisms about your person, about your business, about your home, about your church, and they make your ear the funnel into which they pour it. They laugh heartily when they tell you, as though it were a good joke, and you laugh, too—outside.

These people are brought to our attention in the Bible, in the book of Ruth. Naomi went forth beautiful and with the finest of worldly prospects, and into another land; but, after awhile, she came back widowed and sick and poor. What did her friends do when she came to the city? They all went out, and, instead of giving her common sense consolation, what did they do? Read the book of Ruth and find out. They threw up their hands and said, "Is this Naomi?" as much as to say, "How awful bad you do look!" When I entered the ministry, I looked very pale for years, and every year, for four or five years, a hundred times a year, I was asked if I had not the consumption, and, passing through the room I would sometimes hear people sigh and say, "A-ah, not long for this world!" I resolved in those times that I never, in any conversation, would say anything depressing, and by the help of God I have kept the resolution. These people of whom I speak reap and bind in the great harvest field of discouragement. Some day you greet them with a hilarious "good morning," and they come buzzing at you with some depressing information. "The Lord sent the hornet."

When I see so many people in the world who like to say disagreeable things and write disagreeable things, I come almost in my weaker moments to believe what a man said to me in Philadelphia one Monday morning. I went to get the horse at the livery stable, and the hostler, a plain man, said to me, "Mr. Talmage, I saw that you preached to the young men yesterday." I said, "Yes." He said, "No use, no use; man's a failure."

The small insect annoyances of life sometimes come in the shape of local physical trouble, which does not amount to a positive prostration, but which bothers you when you want to feel the best. Perhaps it is a sick headache which has been the plague of your life, and you appoint some occasion of mirth or sociability or usefulness, and when the clock strikes the hour you cannot make your appearance. Perhaps the trouble is between the ear and the forehead, in the shape of a neuralgic twinge. Nobody can see it or sympathize with it, but just at the time when you want your intellect clearest, and your disposition brightest, you feel a sharp, keen, disconcerting thrust. "The Lord sent the hornet."

Perhaps these small insect annoyances will come in the shape of a domestic irritation. The parlor and the kitchen do not always harmonize. To get good service and to keep it is one of the greatest questions of the country. Sometimes it may be the arrogancy and inconsiderateness of employes, but whatever be the fact we all admit there are these insect annoyances winging their way out from the culinary department. If the grace of God be not in the heart of the housekeeper, she cannot maintain her equilibrium. The men come home at night and hear the story of these annoyances, and say, "Oh, these home troubles are very little things!" They are small, small as wasps, but they sting. Martha's nerves were all unstrung when she rushed in asking Christ to scold Mary, and there are tens of thousands of women who are dying, stung to death by these pestiferous domestic annoyances. "The Lord sent the hornet."

These small insect disturbances may also come in the shape of business irritations. There are men here who went through 1857 and the 24th of September, 1869, without losing their balance, who are every day unhorsed by little annoyances—a clerk's ill manners, or a blot of ink on a bill of lading, or the extravagance of a partner who overdraws his account, or the underselling by a business rival, or the whispering of store confidences in the street, or the making of some little bad debt which was against your judgment, just to please somebody else.

It is not the panics that kill the merchants. Panics come only once in ten or twenty years. It is the constant din of these everyday annoyances which is sending so many of our best merchants into nervous dyspepsia and paralysis and the grave. When our National commerce fell flat on its face, these men stood up and felt almost defiant, but their life is going away now under the swarm of these pestiferous annoyances. "The Lord sent the hornet."

I have noticed in the history of some that their annoyances are multiplying and that they have a hundred where they used to have ten. The naturalist tells us that a wasp sometimes has a family of 20,000 wasps, and it does seem as if every annoyance of your life brooded a million. By the help of God I want to show you the other side. The hornet is of no use? Oh, yes! The naturalists tell us they are very important in the world's economy: they kill spiders, and they clear the atmosphere, and I really believe God sends the annoyances of our life upon us to kill the spiders of the soul and to clear the atmosphere of our skies.

These annoyances are sent on us, I think, to wake us up from our lethargy. There is nothing that makes a man so lively as a nest or "yellow jackets," and I think that these annoyances are intended to persuade us of the fact that this is not a world for us to stop in. If we had a bed of everything that was attractive and soft and easy, what would we want of heaven? We think that the hollow tree sends the hornet, or we may think that the devil sends the hornet. I want to correct your opinion. "The Lord sent the hornet."

Then I think these annoyances come on us to culture our patience. In the gymnasium you find upright, parallel bars—upright bars, with holes over each other for pegs to be put in. Then the gymnast takes a peg in each hand, and he begins to climb one inch at a time, or two inches, and getting his strength cultured reaches after awhile the ceiling. And it seems to me that these annoyances in life are a moral gymnasium, each worriment a peg with which we are to climb higher and higher in Christian attainment. We all love to see patience, but it cannot be cultured in fair weather. Patience is a child of the storm. If you had everything desirable, and there was nothing more to get, what would you want with patience? The only time to culture it is when you are lied about and sick and half dead.

"Oh," you say, "if I only had the circumstances of some well-to-do man I would be patient, too." You might as well say, "If it were not for this water, I would swim," or, "I could shoot this gun if it were not for the charge." When you stand chin deep in annoyances is the time for you to swim out toward the great headlands of Christian attainment, so as to know Christ and the power of His resurrection and to have fellowship with His sufferings.

Nothing but the furnace will ever burn out of us the clinker and the slag. I have formed this theory in regard to small annoyances and vexations. It takes just so much trouble to fit us for usefulness and for heaven. The only question is whether we shall take it in the bulk or pulverized and granulated. Here is one man who takes it in the bulk. His back is broken, or his eyesight put out, or some other awful calamity befalls him, while the vast majority of people take the thing piecemeal. Which way would you rather have it? Of course in piecemeal. Better have five aching teeth than one broken jaw; better ten fly blisters than an amputation; better twenty squalls than one cyclone. There may be a difference of opinion as to allopathy and homeopathy, but in this matter of trouble I like homeopathy doses—small pillets of annoyance rather than some knock down dose of calamity. Instead of the thunderbolt gives us the hornet. If you have a bank, you would a great deal rather that fifty men would come in with checks less than $100 than to have two depositors come in the same day each wanting his $10,000. In this latter case you cough and look down to the floor, and you look up at the ceiling before you look into the safe. Now, my friends, would you not rather have these small drafts of annoyance on your bank of faith than some all staggering demand upon your endurance? But remember that little as well as great annoyances equally require you to trust in Christ for succor and for deliverance from impatience and irritability. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is staid on Thee." In the village of Hamelin, tradition says, there was an invasion of rats, and these small creatures almost devoured the town and threatened the lives of the population, and the story is that a piper came out one day and played a very sweet tune, and all the vermin followed him—followed him to the banks of the Weser. Then he blew a blast, and then they dropped in and disappeared forever. Of course this is a fable, but I wish I could, on the sweet flute of the gospel, draw forth all the nibbling and burrowing annoyances of your life and play them down into the depths forever.

How many touches did Mr. Church give to his picture of "Cotopaxi" or his "Heart of the Andes?" I suppose about 50,000 touches. I hear the canvas saying: "Why do you keep me trembling with that pencil so long? Why don't you put it on in one dash?" "No," says Mr. Church, "I know how to make a painting. It will take 50,000 of these touches." And I want you, my friends, to understand that it is these 10,000 annoyances which under God are making up the picture of your life to be hung at last in the galleries of heaven, fit for angels to look at. God knows how to make a picture.

I go into a sculptor's studio and see him shaping a statue. He has a chisel in one hand and a mallet in the other, and he gives a very gentle stroke—click, click, click. I say, "Why don't you strike harder?" "Oh," he replies, "that would shatter the statue! I can't do it that way. I must do it this way." So he works on, and after awhile the features come out, and everybody that enters the studio is charmed and fascinated. Well, God has your soul under process of development, and it is the little annoyances and vexations of life that are chiseling out your immortal nature. It is click, click, click! I wonder why some great providence does not come and with one stroke prepare you for heaven. Ah, no! God says that is not the way. And so He keeps on by strokes of little vexations until at last you shall be a glad spectacle for angels and for men.

You know that a large fortune may be spent in small change, and a vast amount of moral character may go away in small depletions. It is the little troubles of life that are having more effect upon you than great ones. A swarm of locusts will kill a grainfield sooner than the incursion of three or four cattle. You say, "Since I lost my child, since I lost my property, I have been a different man." But you do not recognize the architecture of little annoyances that are hewing, digging, cutting, shaping, splitting and interjoining your moral qualities. Rats may sink a ship. One lucifer match may send destruction through a block of storehouses. Catherine de' Medicis got her death from smelling a poisonous rose. Columbus, by stopping and asking for a piece of bread and a drink of water at a Franciscan convent, was led to the discovery of a new world. And there is an intimate connection between trifles and immensities, between nothings and everythings.

Now, be careful to let none of those annoyances go through your soul unarraigned. Compel them to administer to your spiritual wealth. The scratch of a sixpenny nail sometimes produces lockjaw, and the clip of a most infinitesmal annoyance may damage you forever. Do not let any annoyance or perplexity come across your soul without its making you better.

Our Government does not think it belittling to put a tax on small articles. The individual taxes do not amount to much, but in the aggregate to millions and millions of dollars. And I would have you, O Christian man, put a high tariff on every annoyance and vexation that comes through your soul. This might not amount to much in single cases, but in the aggregate it would be a great revenue of spiritual strength and satisfaction. A bee can suck honey even out of a nettle, and if you have the grace of God in your heart you can get sweetness out of that which would otherwise irritate and annoy.

A returned missionary told me that a company of adventurers rowing up the Ganges were stung to death by flies that infest that region at certain seasons. I have seen the earth strewn with the carcasses of men slain by insect annoyances. The only way to get prepared for the great troubles of life is to conquer these small troubles. What would you say of a soldier who refused to load his gun or to go into the conflict because it was only a skirmish, saying: "I am not going to expend my ammunition on a skirmish. Wait until there comes a general engagement, and then you will see how courageous I am and what battling I will do." The general would say to such a man, "If you are not faithful in a skirmish, you would be nothing in a general engagement." And I have to tell you, O Christian men, if you cannot apply the principles of Christ's religion on a small scale, you will never be able to apply them on a large scale.

If I had my way with you, I would have you possess all possible worldly prosperity. I would have you each one a garden—a river flowing through it, geraniums and shrubs on the sides and the grass and flowers as beautiful as though the rainbow had fallen. I would have you a house, a splendid mansion, and the bed should be covered with upholstery dipped in the setting sun. I would have every hall in your house set with statues and statuettes, and then I would have the four quarters of the globe pour in all their luxuries on your table, and you should have forks of silver and knives of gold, inlaid with diamonds and amethysts. Then you should each one of you have the finest horses and your pick of the equipages of the world. Then I would have you live 150 years, and you should not have a pain or ache until the last breath.

"Not each one of us?" you say. Yes. Each one of you. "Not to your enemies?" Yes. The only difference I would make with them would be that I would put a little extra gilt on their walls and a little extra embroidery on their slippers. But, you say, "Why does not God give us all these things?" Ah, I bethink myself, He is wiser. It would make fools and sluggards of us if we had our way. No man puts his best picture in the portico or vestibule of his house. God meant this world to be only the vestibule of heaven—that great gallery of the universe toward which we are aspiring. We must not have it too good in this world, or we would want no heaven.

Polycarp was condemned to be burned to death. The stake was planted. He was fastened to it. The fagots were placed around him, the fires kindled, but history tells us that the flames bent outward like the canvas of a ship in a stout breeze, so that the flames, instead of destroying Polycarp, were only a wall between him and his enemies. They had actually to destroy him with the poniard. The flames would not touch him. Well, my hearer, I want you to understand that by God's grace the flames of trial, instead of consuming your soul, are only going to be a wall of defense and a canopy of blessing. God is going to fulfill to you the blessing and the promise, as He did to Polycarp, "When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned." Now you do not understand. You shall know hereafter. In heaven you will bless God even for the hornet.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK.

$71,000,000 Put Into New Buildings Only Part of the Record.

During 1895 the growth of new buildings in New York City was phenomenal. Up to October 1, or during only three-quarters of the year, there had been filed with the Building Department the plans for new buildings to cost altogether $71,008,911, and plans for alterations to old buildings to cost $8,294,418.

To form some conception of what this means a few comparisons may be made. Since this sum of $80,000,000 represents the value put into buildings alone, it may be fair to assume that it represents at the same time a reasonable valuation for other properties for purposes of taxation. If this be so there has been added to the city in but a single year a city greater in value than was the city of Buffalo in 1880, greater than the city of Newark, in New Jersey, in that same year, and almost equal to the entire value of the whole of Hudson County, New Jersey, including Jersey City, Hoboken and Weehawken.

Another $10,000,000 worth will perhaps be filed during the last quarter of the year, making the grand total $90,000,000 for the year, or $35,000,000 more than the total of 1894. On October 1 there were in course of erection in New York 2500 buildings, and of these eighty were great steel and iron structures down town, to be used for stores and offices.

Veteran Privates.

The report of the Adjutant-General shows that one private in the United States Army has served continuously for more than forty years, four men have served for more than thirty-five years, nine for more than thirty years, 338 for more than twenty-five years, 630 for more than twenty years, and 1050 for more than fifteen years.

One of the 1812 Pensioners Dies.

Mrs. Ephraim Herrick, whose husband was a soldier in the War of 1812, died at her home, in the town of Milan, Dutchess County, N. Y. She was ninety years of age, and was one of the first pensioners of the War of 1812.

School Children Save $21,651.90.

Under the school savings bank system the school children of Long Island City, N. Y., have on deposit in the savings banks $21,651.90.

Tagging Children.

Many of the children of New York City wear tin tags when they go out of the house. The tags give the child's address, and are very useful, if he gets lost.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 22.

Lesson Text: "The Birth of Christ," Luke ii., 8-20—Golden Text: Luke ii., 10—Commentary.

8. "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field keeping watch over their flocks by night." The love of David and Jonathan seen in our last lesson was but a faint type of the love of Him who in this lesson is seen as a babe in Bethlehem. These shepherds, and all the good shepherds of the Bible, such as Abel, Moses, David and Amos, are suggestive of Him who was born to be the good and great and chief Shepherd.

9. "And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid." These ministering spirits are ever with us (Heb. i., 14), having constant access to heaven, listening to the voice of God and doing His bidding (Math. xviii., 10; Ps. ciii., 20). There are several causes of fear, such as sin, ignorance and superstition, but sin is back of all. With our sins forgiven and assured of the same (I John ii., 12; Isa. xliii., 25), and of the perfect love of God to us (I John iv., 18), we should always sing, "I will trust and not be afraid" (Isa. xii., 2).

10. "And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." I would heartily urge upon every believer a prayerful study of all the "fear nots" of the Bible, that thus great joy may come to you personally and then through you to all whom you may reach. The first one is found in Gen. xv., where we read for the first time of righteousness and of sacrifice as the ground of all assurance. Until we know Him as our righteousness we have not received the good tidings (Rom. x., 4).

11. "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." Isaiah had written, "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given." (Isa. ix., 6), and now after 700 years the prophecy is literally fulfilled. So surely and literally shall the rest of Isa. ix., 6, 7, be fulfilled in due time, bringing salvation to all Israel and to all the world. This is He who was foreordained before the foundation of the world, but in due time made manifest (I. Pet. i., 20).

12. "And this shall be a sign unto you. Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger." In a manger because there was no room for them in the inn (verse 7). See how poor He became for us that we through His poverty might be rich (II Cor. viii., 9). We may well therefore "let our turn of mind be free from the love of money: constant with such things as we have; for Himself hath said, I will in no wise fail thee, neither will I in any wise forsake thee. So that with good courage we may say, The Lord is my helper: I will not fear" (Heb. xiii., 5, 6, R. V. and margin).

13. "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host." John describes the multitude which he saw as ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands (Rev. v., 11). Think also of the host that cared for Elijah (II Kings vi., 17), and of the legions which Jesus might have had for the asking. "God for us," includes all the powers at His command. How can we fear?

14. "Praising God and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." See the song of seraphim and cherubim in Isa. vi., 3; Rev. iv., 8, there is no self praise, but "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord." "Worthy is the Lamb," is the song of angels and redeemed (Rev. iv., 11; v., 9, 12). Let us be ever singing it, while we abide here in these mortal bodies and hold ourselves wholly for His pleasure, that through us He may proclaim to others that there is peace for them, too, in Jesus Christ (Acts x., 36).

15. "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us." Simply and delightfully they believed God. They could say, "We have known and believed" (I John iv., 16). The Lord by the angels made them know, and they simply received the message. It is our privilege to believe all that God says and thus make glad the heart of our Lord, for He was surely glad when He said to His Father, "I have given unto them the words which Thou gavest Me, and they have received them" (John xvii., 8).

16. "And they came with haste and found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger." They did well to go quickly, for it is well to make haste to believe God; then there will be no occasion to make haste from fear (Isa. xxviii., 16), but quietly and restfully hasten on His business. They found as they had been told (Luke xix., 32; xxii., 13), and so shall we always find; therefore we do well to say, "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii., 25).

17. "And when they had seen it they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning this child." We must first see for ourselves and then live to make others know and see. Here is the great mistake of the vast majority of Christians; they seem content to see Him for themselves, but have little ambition to make Him known abroad, notwithstanding His word that in the power of His Spirit we are to be His witnesses into the ends of the earth (Acts i., 8).

18. "And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds." Wondering is not believing. There is a great deal of hearing the good news which leads to nothing more than wondering (see Luke iv., 22; ix., 43; xi., 14), but the word preached does not profit those who hear unless they believe it (Heb. iv., 2). "Without faith it is impossible to please God" (Heb. xi., 6), which certainly implies that by faith we can please Him. Let us then "Have faith in God." "Be not afraid, only believe."

19. "But Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart." That is the thing to do, receive the word, keep it and bring forth fruit with patience (Luke viii., 15). It is written of her, "Blessed is she that believed; for there shall be a performance of those things which were told her from the Lord" (Luke i., 45). Daniel heard many things which he could not understand, but he kept them in his heart (Dan. vii., 28).

20. "And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them." When we believe, we become filled with such joy and peace that we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard (Rom. xv., 13; Acts iv., 2), and when we would refrain it becomes like a fire in our bones, and we cannot forbear (Jer. xx., 8, 9). Compare Luke v., 25, 26; vii., 16; xiii., 13; xvii., 15; xviii., 43; xxiii., 47, on glorifying God. The summit of life is to know Him and to make Him known (Jer. ix., 24; II Cor. iv., 11). —Lesson Helper.

Venison Two Cents a Pound.

Venison is now selling for two cents a pound in Michigamme, Mich.; but judging from the wholesale slaughter of deer now going on in the forests of that section there will not be any venison at all in the markets of Michigamme next season.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

President Cleveland returned to Washington after his outing in North Carolina waters.

State dinners and public receptions will be given this winter on alternate Thursdays during the season by the President.

A. B. Hurt, of Mississippi, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the free delivery service of the Postoffice Department, vice W. W. Hill.

Yang-Yu, Minister from China to the United States, Spain and Peru, and his suite, arrived after a two months' trip abroad.

Representative Woomer (Rep.), of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania District, fell on a slippery sidewalk in Washington and broke his left leg.

Carl Schurz delivered the annual address before the National Civil Service Reform Association in Washington. He was re-elected President.

Mrs. B. W. Seabrooke, a clerk in the Patent Office, Interior Department, died suddenly. The cause of death is thought to be heart disease. Mrs. Seabrooke was a member of a distinguished family of that name of South Carolina.

Secretary Morton, of the Department of Agriculture, has issued an order postponing the certification of export beef to March 1, 1896, on account of numerous petitions having been received from exporters of beef.

No damage was done to the gunboat Concord through her recent grounding in the Yang-tse-Kiang River, according to a report received at the Navy Department from her commander.

The President sent to the Senate the nominations of various postmasters Indian agents, registers of land offices, etc., appointed during the recess of Congress.

The official report on the fire on board the United States cruiser Olympia, during her recent voyage from San Francisco to Yokohoma, has been received at the Navy Department.

Senator Squire, of Washington, introduced a bill intended to reorganize the naval engineers.

Domestic.

Peter Flynn, a nine-year-old boy, broke through the ice while skating on Long Lake, Millerton, N. Y., and was drowned. Many brave but ineffectual attempts were made to rescue him.

Augus D. Gilbert, who murdered Alice Sterling, a twelve-year-old Roxbury girl, last spring, was sentenced at Boston, Mass., to be hanged on February 21.

Simple funeral services were held over the body of Allen G. Thurman, in Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Annie Smith, of New York City, overcome by remorse because of her thirst for whisky, took carbolic acid in her family's presence and died in twenty minutes.

Nearly five hundred men were discharged at the Norfolk (Va.) navy yard. Repairs to the Raleigh and Montgomery have been completed, and very little remains to be done on the Bancroft and Delphi.

St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, Troy, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The inmates, eighty in number, escaped.

The gift of $1,000,000 by Miss Helen Culver to Chicago University insures an equal amount from John D. Rockefeller.

John McDonald, a small boy, was killed by a cable car in New York City; the gripman tried to escape, but was prevented by the angry crowd.

A big lockout of tailors was begun in New York City and Brooklyn, the contractors, it is alleged, making an attempt to repudiate the agreement with the men. Sixteen thousand workers are affected.

In a raid on the illicit stills of Gus and Edward Thomas, in Hardin County, Tennessee, Ed. Thomas was killed by the revenue officers. John Kenned, who led the officers to the stills, was killed by Gus Thomas.

Abe Taylor, the murderer of Marshal Emerson, of Alamosa, Col., was executed in the Colorado Penitentiary, in Canon City. Taylor and his partner had stolen a lot of oats, and the Marshal was trying to arrest him.

The American liner St. Paul and the Cunard steamship Campania, met in mid-ocean and raced to the Port of New York. The Campania beat the St. Paul twenty-three minutes.

The American Federation of Labor, in session at New York City, declared against the practice of carrying mails on street cars.

Cases of corruption in the police force of Philadelphia, Penn., were brought out in the legislative investigation.

Mrs. Chauncey Howell was acquitted in Wellsboro, Penn., of the murder of Miss Elizabeth Knapp.

The whole grand stand of the Brighton Beach race-track, Coney Island, N. Y., was burned, but the stables adjoining were saved. The loss is $40,000. The stand will be rebuilt at once.

The property and franchises of the Long Island Traction Company were sold at auction in Brooklyn for $5,500,000.

Mrs. H. E. Sliter, aged about seventy years, and a nurse, who was attending her, named Mary Harris, aged about fifty years, were burned to death during a fire which destroyed a frame dwelling at Troy, N. Y.

The committee of the Pennsylvania Senate began an investigation of the Police Department of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Colt abandoned her divorce suit, and Colonel Colt abandoned his suit against J. J. Van Alen and exonerated his wife.

Dr. Levi Keehn, late postmaster of Milford, Ind., and his wife, while returning home in a carriage were struck by a train and instantly killed.

Governor Matthews was indorsed as a candidate for President by the Democratic State Committee of Indiana.

A Dartmouth medical student was arrested, accused of stealing the body of Joseph Murdock from its grave in Norwich, Vt.

Elder Evans, the head of the Shaker Church in America, left the settlement in New Lebanon, N. Y. Sister Mabel Franklin disappeared at the same time.

The fishing schooner Ethel Maud, of Boston, just in from Georges, reports that four of the crew were lost on the trip.

Josiah Quincy, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, was elected Mayor of Boston, Mass., by a plurality over Edwin U. Curtis of about 4000 votes in a total of 75,000.

A thousand stonemasons struck in New York City to enforce their agreement for $3 pay for an eight-hour day.

Dr. Gordon C. Rockwell and his seventeen-year-old patient, Miss Hubbard, both of Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill., died from diphtheria. According to the physicians the lives of both might have been saved by the prompt use of anti-toxine.

John McBride, President of the American Federation of Labor, was exonerated at New York City of the charges of corruption made against him by the Executive Council.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad was sold at auction to Edward King, of New York City, representing the new company, for $60,000,000.

Drifting On.

In the dark or in the dawn,
Drifting on!
In the sad and glad of life—
In the sunlight, in the strife.
Drifting on!
Hills to climb, and rivers wide.
But the starlight's on the tide—
Green banks on the other side.
Drifting on!

Where the ocean wanders far,
Drifting on!
In the stormiest skies a star—
Bells that ring across the bar,
Drifting on!
In the darkness of the nights
Faith the distant haven sights;
And, behold—the harbor lights!
Drifting on!

—F. L. Stanton.

THE CAPTAIN'S PARTY.

BY MARGARET MOORE PIGGOT.

The Captain made up his mind to give a party. He first thought of a dinner—a dinner it is called in that part of the world—but upon mature consideration decided that an evening party with a dance would be better. "You can get more people in the house that way," he reasoned, "and then, Mammy is right, it don't take so many dishes."

"Whar yer gwine ter git 'nough fer all dem folks to eat?" demanded his dictator, for the Captain like many another southerner, was still under the care of his "Mammy" and she ruled him and his house with a rod of iron. She had never even dreamed of leaving the old plantation. Freedom had no charms away from all her lifetime associations, and the comfort of her "chile" was far more important to her than personal independence. So she stayed at her post with her old husband—who would possibly have had some revolutionary ideas if Mammy had allowed him the luxury of a private opinion—and she cooked for her one lamb left in the old fold, nursed and cared for him, though he was forty as she had done when he was four.

It was the first Christmas after the war, dreary, sad and hopeless; too soon after the stunning blow of defeat for much reaction even in the healthiest nature. The terrible poverty, the desperate outlook over many fields left fallow, crushed even the most buoyant souls.

The Captain was "pretty blue," he declared, and felt that somebody must come to the front with something to cheer up the neighborhood and as he was a bachelor, with a big house untouched by the chances of war, he was convinced that he was the one to do it; but Mammy's question about supplies was pertinent and must be answered.

"Well, Mammy, I reckon there's a wild turkey or so in the hollow, and Uncle Jake can set all his hare traps and he can catch us a lot of old hares"—the Captain called them "ole hyares"—"and I can get some squirrels and partridges, and I don't think we'll starve on that."

"Huh! War yer gwine ter git no cake, an' no ice cream ner nuthin?"

"Well, everything you cook tastes so good, Mammy, the folks won't know the difference."

"I don't min' cooking things, when I got things ter cook," was Mammy's parting shot as she left the room, obviously mollified, and the captain knew his first ally was secured.

It was a different matter when he spoke to his sister-in-law of his intended hospitality. She had been widowed by the war, and she considered the captain's "frivolity," as she called it, a heartless proceeding, a want of proper respect for his dead brother.

"Is this a time to dance?" she asked.

"Well, yes, Molly, I think it is. We've had time enough to weep, the Lord knows, and we've done plenty of it, and we're going to do plenty more before we get through. And that's just the reason I took it into my head I'd like to dance a little now."

"Who'll dance with you; who will you invite?"

"Everybody, you and the children to begin with. They're young enough to dance, sure, and I'll get all the old folks to playing in the little parlor, and we'll begin early and keep it up late and forget our troubles for one night, anyway, and dance the old year out and the New Year in, as we always used to do. Tom's been dead, poor fellow, these three years, you know."

"As if I could forget Tom in three years!" but she made no further objection, and as the Captain expected, every one who was bidden was only too glad to come. It was the only party in the country side, the only break in the monotony of that dreary winter, and everybody seized upon the opportunity, and everybody made merry.

The host's request to "come early and stay late" was obeyed to the letter. Before 5 o'clock, a nondescript procession of vehicles began to file in the "big gate." Horses were very scarce, mules almost as much so; therefore, the carriage—where one survived—was out of the question, if the whole family were to come which they did in most cases, so the usual chariot was the farm wagon, drawn by the mule and horse with rope harness, or what had once been a "sure enough" harness, tied up in a multitude of places with a collection of strings; mamma and the children inside upon straw, pillows or anything that could soften the hard wooden floor; papa driving, and the whole party bent on enjoying themselves to the utmost.

A few young men rode a farm horse or mule, but many of them walked, miles and miles, and danced all night afterward. The old colonial house literally glowed with hospitality through every ruddy window, for the problem for enough light had been solved by Uncle Jake's "elbow grease" at the woodpile and countless chunks of lightwood were heaped up to brighten up the festivities. There were a few candles in the parlor and in the supper room, but the long drawing room, which had not been used for years—the war closed those doors—had a roaring wood fire in the great chimney at each end, upon which, from time to time, the fat pine knots were thrown, and the bright, flickering flame illuminating the large room with a rosy light, throwing deep shadows in the corners where sometimes a shadow came handy, if a man and a maid—we know the rest. Cupid had been very busy during these four restless years, and it was not to be expected that he would give up his old habits immediately.

"Long Mose" and "Yellow Sam" were the fiddlers, and "Mammy's" Jake "knocked the tune" on the banjo with such good will as well as good time that to keep one's feet still necessitated the loss of one of them, or a "Yankee bullet in the knee." In the "little parlor were the cards and the old folks, and in the halls, up the old stairs, peeping through the railing on the landings, on the floor among the dancers, romped the children.

From the open door a beam of rosy light fell across the lawn, the moon rose majestically over the mountains across the river, the dry leaves of the old red oak near the house soughed in the mild breeze, the Potomac silver here and there in the moonlight, glided on as peacefully as though its current had never been tinged by other red than the glow from the firelight in the lockkeeper's house under the shadow of the mountain. In the ball room "Long Mose" was calling the figures for the Virginia reel. "Honor to yer partners," "Fust couple forrard and back.

Mammy's supper was as great a triumph of the Captain's markmanship as of her cooking, for powder and ball were too scarce to be wasted in a single unprofitable shot, and every time the music of "Mars Dick's" rifle had been heard, some bird or beast regretted being within call. There were partridges stuffed with little balls of sausages and baked—"One o' old miss' ways"—there were three wild turkeys cooked to a turn, a ham—part of the one hog that was killed that year—there were squirrels and rabbits galore, and real coffee with sugar and cream.

As the night was waning the Captain saw his sister-in-law crossing the hall with her youngest boy fast asleep in her arms. He hastened to relieve her of the burden. As they entered the "chamber," the down stairs bedroom sacred to the mistress of the house and the usual family sitting room also, Molly seated herself by the fire and held out her arms for the child, but the Captain did not hand him to her immediately. He stooped to let the firelight fall on the little face lying against his breast.

"How much he looks like Tom! and yet he is like you too, Molly—like you looked when Tom and I drew straws to see which of us should speak first." She looked up quickly. "Didn't he ever tell you? Well, you see, I made him promise he wouldn't when I found he was the lucky one; but, all the same, I can't forget it; I never have."

He bent forward over the child again, kissed the sleepy little mouth, then laying him in his mother's arms, said quietly: "Molly, I will be a father to them all if you will let me, and I have loved you all my life."

"Miss Molly, Mammy says can't yer come thor jest a minit."

"Take him, Dick won't you?" she said, as she rose, giving the child to the Captain.

"For my own son?"

"Don't urge me now; let me think."

He sat with the child on his lap for a while. Then, as Molly did not return, and a burst of laughter from the ball room reminded him of his duties, he rose, laid the boy on the bed and went out to his guests again.

They were beginning to leave. Molly was saying farewell to some of them at the door as he joined her. By the time the last one had gone the streak of gray over the mountains had broadened almost to the zenith: the captain turned to her and said, as they watched the growing light:

"Well, Molly, my party wasn't so bad after all, was it?"

"It was a great success, and I think you were right to do it. I find we need mirth sometimes, almost as much as we need prayer."

"Was it a success for me? See, the New Year is breaking on the world with the new day. Shall a new and happier day dawn for me, too?"

"Yes."

"Miss Molly, little Tom's awake, and he's a crying for you."

As she caught up the child he folded both of them in his arms. A "happy New Year to you, my dear," he said. —Washington Star.

Mourning Etiquette.

Social observances attendant on the death of a relative have of late become so complicated and important that not even intensity of grief will excuse any one from observing all the niceties of mourning etiquette. When a bereavement occurs in a family, not only is the public notice published every day for a week, but to those friends who are abroad, and not likely otherwise to receive the news, large, black-bordered cards are sent out, engraved with the date of the funeral and a request to attend it. This is purely a formality of course; but it serves to acquaint one's friends with the bereavement, and often prevents ignorant home-comers from making, unintentionally, cruel mistakes. Good form requires that, on the receipt of one of these cards, a letter of condolence be forwarded at once, and written on paper delicately bordered, on one edge, with a black line. The envelope flap of such a letter is stamped with a black wax, and the expressions of sympathy must be brief, except when one has been asked to assume mourning.

The last is a compliment extended by the family of the deceased, who select twelve friends of their lost relative to wear mourning for twenty days in honor of the beloved departed. The mourning consists of a band of black crepe on the left arm, both for men and women.—Demorest's Magazine.

Custom of Saying Grace Not Falling Off

The old-fashioned habit of saying grace before meals is not dying out. In some families the custom of saying a silent grace is observed, but, to my mind, the old-fashioned method of asking God's blessing on the "food which we are to receive," while all stand reverently, is the most proper way in which to observe.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Promising Sprig of the Law.

"What course should a lawyer pursue when called on to defend a man whom he knows to be guilty?" asked the examiner.

The examined scratched his head a moment and answered: "Charge him double, of course.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SUNK BY THE GERMANIC

She Sends the Steamship Cumbrae to the Bottom.

PASSENGERS AND CREW RESCUED

Collision in a Dense Fog on the English Coast Just Outside the Mersey---The White Star Liner's Bows Stove In---A Wild Panic on the Decks of the Cumbrae---Lord Dunraven on Board.

The White Star Line steamer Germanic, Captain McKinstry, which had sailed from Liverpool, England, for New York, came into collision shortly after leaving the Mersey with steamer Cumbrae, of Glasgow, inward bound for Liverpool. The Cumbrae was sunk and the Germanic's bows were stove. Fortunately, the accident resulted in no loss of life. The Germanic rescued the passengers and crew of the wrecked vessel and returned to Liverpool. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the collision.

Among the passengers on the Germanic were Lord Dunraven and the members of John Hare's company, including Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hare, son and daughter-in-law of John Hare; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Groves, and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Curzon. Mrs. Curzon is the actress Ellice Jeffreys.

The Germanic left her quay under an easy head of steam. The weather at the time was extremely thick, and every precaution was taken to avoid an accident. The seamen were stationed in the crow's nest, in addition to the ordinary lookout. After about eight miles of slow steaming, warning whistles being sounded meantime at short intervals, the vessel reached Crosby Channel. By this time the fog had become so intense, as to hide everything from view. Suddenly a whistle sounded close by, and the Germanic promptly responded. It was too late, however, to avoid a collision, and the White Star liner struck the Cumbrae a slanting blow between the forecastle and the forehatch. The Germanic's bow penetrated the side of the Cumbrae to a depth of fourteen feet. If the Germanic had been under more way she would doubtless have cut the smaller vessel completely in two.

On the Cumbrae's decks a scene of terror ensued. There were twenty-eight passengers on the vessel, including a number of women and children, who rushed to and fro, shrieking in their terror, or fell on their knees and prayed aloud to be saved. On the Germanic also there was much excitement, all the passengers rushing on deck to ascertain what had happened. The shock of the collision was not severe enough, however, to cause great alarm, and the excitement on the big liner soon subsided.

Captain McKinstry at once ordered sufficient way to be maintained to keep the bows of the Germanic in the hole made in the Cumbrae's side, and officers and men calmly and actively proceeded to the work of rescue. Belts, ropes and ladders were thrown on the Cumbrae's deck, and within a minute all the passengers and crew of the doomed vessel had either scrambled or been hauled on the Germanic's deck. One passenger was slightly injured while being hauled on board, and a woman fell overboard, but was instantly rescued by a boat from the Germanic, which had been previously lowered. When all were safe, the Germanic's engines were reversed and the vessels separated.

The Cumbrae immediately lurched and began to settle. Seventeen of the Cumbrae's crew and a dozen of the Germanic's men entered a boat, with the intention of boarding the Cambrae in order to draw her fires to prevent an explosion and to try to save property. They rowed within fifty yards of the sinking vessel, when she suddenly plunged forward and went down. The Cambrae foundered in comparatively shallow water, the tide being three-quarters full. The boat's crew fixed lights on the masts of the sunken steamer to warn passing vessels. The sea was calm at the time, but the fog still prevailed and the boat could not find the Germanic. After cruising around for a while, the boat was found by the tug Gamecock, which took the men on board. The Germanic's men were transferred to their vessel, while the Gamecock conveyed the Cumbrae's sailors to Liverpool. The passengers and crew of the wrecked vessel lost everything.

Among the passengers on the Cambrae were the members of a provincial theatrical company who were going to Birkenhead to perform the play "Saved From the Sea."

The Germanic then returned to Liverpool where the passengers were landed and sent to hotels.

BARBARA AUB RECANTS.

Declares Her Confession Exonerating Langerman False.

Barbara Aub, awaiting trial for perjury in "The Tombs," New York City, while in a state of hysterical emotion bordering upon frenzy, repudiated the confession of perjury which she made December 2, on the strength of which Walter L. S. Langerman, accused by her of criminal assault, regained his freedom.

In a statement made to her aunt, Mrs. Jacob Kauffer, the woman reaffirmed the truth of her original testimony—the testimony upon which Langerman was convicted, and from the weight of which he so narrowly escaped a long sentence of imprisonment.

Barbara Aub now retracts all that she solemnly affirmed in Recorder Goff's house, in the presence of Mrs. Whittemore and Mary Kellard, on the occasion of the memorable conference of Thanksgiving night. She does this in spite of the fact that several days before she had stood with bowed head before Judge Cowing, when arraigned to plead to a charge of perjury, and with apparent composure admitted her guilt and told the Judge that she had no counsel to represent her.

As a result of this unexpected development the Aub case, already so befogged in mystery and contradiction, was left in utter chaos.

Among lawyers familiar with the case the opinion prevailed that the question of Barbara's sanity was not unlikely in the immediate future to be passed upon by a competent commission.

Langerman's freedom was not seriously threatened by these developments. District Attorney Fellows, through his assistant, Mr. Unger, authorized the statement that no proceedings whatever would be taken by the District Attorney's office against Langerman in view of Miss Aub's latest deliverance. To place Langerman again on trial, he believed, would be a useless expense to the county, as no jury could now be found to convict on Barbara Aub's testimony.

Revolt Cost Colombia $15,000,000.

The last revolt cost the Colombian Government, it is estimated, $15,000,000.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

50

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	19,314
Condensed milk, gals	183
Cream, gals	320

BUTTER.

Creamery—Extras	$ 25	@$	27
Firsts	24	@	26
Thirds to seconds	18	@	23
State—Fancy	—	@	22
Thirds to firsts	13	@	20
Western Im. Creamery	13	@	21
Western Dairy	11	@	18
Factory, firsts	13	@	15

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	9¾	@	10
Full cream, good to prime	9	@	9½
State Factory—Part skims, large	3¼	@	6½
Part skims, small	5	@	7
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	25	@	27
Jersey—Fancy	27	@	28
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	24
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	—	@	1 57½
Medium, 1895, choice	1 32½	@	1 35
Pea, 1895, choice	—	@	1 27½
Red kidney, 1895, choice	1 25	@	1 30
White kidney, 1895, choice	—	@	1 70
Black turtle soup, 1895	1 55	@	1 60
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs	1 90	@	1 95
Green peas, bbls	82½	@	85

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Pears, Boston, ₱ box	1 00	@	2 00
Near-by, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Grapes, Concord, ₱ basket	11	@	12
Catawba, ₱ basket	11	@	12
Apples, King, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Greening	2 00	@	2 75
Baldwin	2 00	@	2 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	7 00	@	11 00

HOPS.

State—1895, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	10
1895, common to fair	5½	@	7½
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	9
Good to prime	7	@	8
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	95	@	97½
Clover mixed	70	@	75
Straw—Long rye	70	@	.75
Oat	40	@	45

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	6	@	13
Chickens, Phila. broilers	10	@	14
Western, dry picked	7	@	9
Fowls, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₱ lb	8	@	13
Geese, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, ₱ bbl	80	@	1 00
L. I., ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl	40	@	60
Marrow, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	75
Carrots	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia	60	@	75
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
Lettuce	6 00	@	7 00
Tomatoes, ₱ crate	1 50	@	2 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, ₱ crate	75	@	1 75
Watercress, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Kale, ₱ bbl	—	@	75
Spinach, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 60
Winter Patents	3 70	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	71½
December	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	35½	@	36
Oats—No. 2 White	24½	@	24¾
Track, White	25	@	28½
Rye	43	@	45
Barley	32	@	47
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	5.10c	@	5.15c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	11½
Country dressed	7	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 37½	@	3 12½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	4 62½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 90	@	4 25
Dressed	4½	@	6½

MOB AROUND A COLLEGE.

Kansas Students Accused of Robbing Graves by Angry Citizens.

For a time a few nights ago it looked as if there would be bloodshed in the streets of North Topeka, where the Kansas Medical College is located, and Battery B was ordered in readiness at the arsenal, while the company of State troops in Lawrence was marched to the railway station and held in readiness for an emergency.

A mob gathered around the college building, but a large force of policemen was sent there and kept the crowd at bay. All the students were dismissed not to return to the college until the trouble was over.

Feeling against the students of the college is strong because of the frequent robbery of graves in Rochester Cemetery, and one student, S. A. Johnson, acting as janitor of the college building, is under arrest. The third human body was discovered in the dissecting room of the college. John Dake, the miller, identified the body as that of his wife.

Rochester Cemetery, where these bodies were stolen, is used by the poorer classes of citizens. Many persons whose relatives have been buried there recently went out to open the graves and satisfy themselves if they had been robbed.

Mr. Van Vleet had a vision that his wife's grave had been molested. He went to the cemetery the next morning and discovered that the grave had been robbed. A search warrant was issued and the body was found in the medical college. P. H. Lillis went to the dissecting room of the institution and found the body of his mother upon the table.

Newsy Gleanings.

Mormon missionaries are active in Kentucky.

Bear trapping is a profitable business in Maine.

Great Britain is about to shut out American sheep.

The olive harvest in Southern California is a light one.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Mrs. Mary Patton, of Beaver Falls, was the guest of friends in this place last week.

D. Bates Bell and wife, of DuBois, Pa., were the guests of friends in town over Sunday.

W. T. Bell, cashier of the Central Banking Co., is spending a few days in Philadelphia.

The local chapter of the Epworth League held a social at the M. E. parsonage on Friday evening.

E. D. Welch, of this place, is busily engaged in putting down several artesian wells at Newton Hamilton.

R. Sechler was confined to his home a few days last week with a bealed jaw and neuralgia in his face.

S. Gratz Marshall, Media, Pa., a former resident of this place, spent a few hours in town among friends on Friday last.

Dr. O. H. McGarrah started for Philadelphia on Monday morning to submit to an examination by the State Medical Board.

J. E. Giffin, of Saitillo, a prominent and progressive member in patriotic circles, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Miss Carrie Stratford returned on Thursday last from a protracted visit among friends and others in Bellwood and Altoona.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Chas. Ingwers to Miss Mary C. Weams at the home of the latter, in this place, this evening at 6.30.

Charles Stratford fell at his marble yard on Monday last hurting his back so severely as to necessitate the use of a walking stick in moving around.

Geo. W. Smith and wife started on Monday morning for Norfolk, Va., where they will make their future home for some time at least. Mr. Smith and wife were very highly regarded in this community and will be missed.

On account of severity of the weather last week and especially on Friday morning, when the thermometer registered 4° above zero, the heater in the school building was found to be insufficient and school was dismissed until the temperature was raised somewhat.

Another slight fall of the beautiful snow on Wednesday night and Thursday morning gladdened the hearts of all those who are interested in sleighing, coasting and kindred winter sports and correspondingly displeased those who have walks to keep clean.

CALVIN.

Four deer were killed during the season in the barrens.

Mrs. Peter Bowman is confined to her house with sickness.

The Ladies' Aid Society cleared $24 at their oyster supper.

S. H. Pheasant bought the farm of the late Henry Pheasant last Thursday at public sale for $920.

W. C. No. 350, have repainted their hall on the outside with white lead.

Mrs. Rebeca Prough killed the largest porker in this section, weighing 440 lbs.

William Hazzard, the butcher, has helped to slaughter sixty odd hogs this fall.

Mrs. Clell Baker and son, of Newberg, are visiting relatives here for the last week.

Henry Quarry has sold his store to his daughter Cora who will take charge Jan. 1, 1896.

Calvin's popular school marm, Miss Edna Swope, is sick with the measles, hence no school for a fortnight.

Our oldest citizens, Simeon Wright, Dr. A. Smith, Mrs. Shaffer and Miss Lydia Bumgardner are all in fair health and are enjoying the winter.

Saturday morning 14th inst. the thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero, and ice was formed on many springs which were never known to freeze.

The Calvin M. E. Sunday school will have a Christmas entertainment on Tuesday evening the 24th, and the M. P. Sunday school on Christmas evening. Services to commence at 7 P. M.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9 30 A. M., preaching at 10.30 A. M. by Rev. Stine. Epworth League next Sunday at 6.30 P. M.

THREE SPRINGS.

Robt. Hampson is confined to his bed by sickness. Thomas Brownle is also housed up.

Miss Mae Evans, who has been clerk in Allen Cutshall's store, has returned to her home in Hustontown, Pa. Arthur Hockenberry of this place has taken her place.

Three Springs Lodge No. 790, I. O. O. F. intends having a free oyster supper at the Park House, in this place, on Saturday evenihg Dec. 28th. A good time is expected.

An educational meeting was held in the Baptist church in this place on last Friday evening. The program consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues, etc. County Superintendent S. G. Rudy and Prof. A. P. Silverthorn were present, and both spoke in length and very interestingly on the subject of education. In conclusion Supt. Rudy delivered a recitation entitled, "Farewell to Brother Watkins," which brought down the house. The teacher of this school, Clay Park, and the scholars deserve great credit for the way they conducted it.

On Saturday morning at 9.30 A. M., local institute convened by electing Clay Park chairman and Emory Edwards secretary. The program, which was published, was gone through with. Almost all of the teachers were present and in their places. Supt. Rudy and Prof. Silverthorn spoke on nearly every subject. The following citizens also made short talks: Morris Gutshall, of Springfield township, Samuel Heeter, of Clay township, and Edw. M. Green, of Saltillo.

In the afternoon at 1.30 o'clock, being the time for the flag presentation, a large crowd of people assembled at the school house. Owing to the cold weather the parade was dispensed with and the exercises were gone through with in the school house. County Supt. Rudy presented the flag on behalf of Washington Camp, No. 512, P. O. S. of A. His speech was cut short on account of him having to leave on the 2.20 train, but was instructive and very interesting. The flag was received by Rev. L. D. Ott on behalf of the school board. His speech was well received. "Old Glory" was then swung over the school house, after which we were entertained by patriotic songs, recitations, etc. We think every one went away well pleased. May the day soon come when the stars and stripes will be unfurled over every school house in the land.

SALTILLO.

The thermometer registered 8 degrees below zero last Friday morning.

Louden Greenland is being visited by his brother Nathan from western Virginia.

Miss Nannie Brewster, of Meadow Gap, is visiting at the residence of her grandmother.

The educational meeting at Three Springs was enjoyed by a goodly number from Saltillo.

It is said C. B. Crum has gone south to take in all that is worth seeing at the Atlanta Expositon.

Mrs. Edward Finley, of Lewistown, together with her two promising boys were visiting her parents at this place last week.

B. Houck, the Saltillo butcher, has been supplying our town with choice beef and pork from early Fall to the present time.

Henry Hudson has been housed for several days with a severe attack of cold and nervousness. He is somewhat improved at this time.

The good Baptist people of this place are preparing an elaborate program for a Christmas entertainment to be held in their church on Christmas evening.

Mrs. Smalley, of Mount Union, is visiting her sister Mrs. D. E. McClain in this place. Mrs. Smalley is accompanied by her interesting little daughter, Armeda.

C. M. Dubbs and family, of this place, expect to take their departure for the Mountain city one day next week. Mr. Dubbs is employed in the P. R. R. shops at that place.

K. M. Henderson has received a new lot of hats and tam o'shanters for little girls. The Bonnie Doon Tam, only fifty cents. Ribbons, fine shoes and overshoes cheap for cash or produce.

Saltillo has been enjoying a festive season with some of its young people. Miss Jessie Fleming gave a dinner party to a few of her young friends recently. All spoke of the fine flavor of the turkey and the enjoyable time following.

The literary meeting which took place on the last Saturday evening in November at the M. E. church was well attended, and the little girls did remarkably well. Miss Ida McClain's recitation on revival work was well rendered and well received.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. church is still in progress and three or four have professed. It is hoped a general awakening may take place and all that do not know the love of Jesus may strive for a full and free pardon from the God of heaven and earth.

It is just jolly to get in company with twelve or fourteen little tots and hear them talk of approaching Christmas and what they expect to receive from the dispenser of goodly cheer. One little girl said old Santa had so much that her mother left the doors unlocked for his pleasure in bestowing gifts upon the children.

A beautiful boy babe came to the residence of D. E. McClain last Wednesday evening, but only stayed long enough to let the parents know that a higher power had spoken, and their boy was with the God that gave it.

The angels swell the chorus
In the world of light above,
And await in heavenly sunshine
The souls of those they love.

Miss Dora Drake, daughter of Asher M. Drake, gave a birthday party at the residence of her father last Saturday. There were twenty-five guests present, who showed their appreciation of the occasion by presenting to Miss Dora many useful and handsome tokens of esteem. Her father presented her with a fine Estey organ, and her mother prepared a table for her guests that fairly groaned under the weight of all the delicacies of the season, which were heartily enjoyed by all present. It was said the cake was fine. We wish Miss Dora many happy returns of the day.

Dr. W. W. Heaton entertained a number of the young people of this place a few days ago at his office. All that know the genial Dr. are aware of his capabilities as a nimrod. He had been out hunting a few days previous and succeeded in shooting a wild turkey, which it is said, he prepared with his own hands for the festive board, together with cranberry sauce and celery from his own garden. The Dr. is a bachelor and it was so unique for him to give a supper in his back office that the six or eight couples invited enjoyed the occasion immensely. I rather think some of the good girls ought to propose to him if he remains single until the arrival of the little February.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL CONVENtion.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate in Huntingdon county for delegate to the Republican National Convention, subject to the rules of the party in Huntingdon county and the eighteenth Congressional district.

JERE B. REX.

Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 16, 1895.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of John Jamison, dec'd.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of John Jamison, late of Saltilio borough, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. CATHARINE K. JAMISON, Administratrix.

K. A. LOVELL, Att'y. for Admrx. Saltillo, Pa.

11-27-95-f.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn.a.

Ready for Xmas.

Old Santa will pay us a visit every night. Boys and girls, just come to see us often as you can and get real anxious to have a whole lot of the beautiful things we have in our store for Christmas gifts. We are

Headquarters for Holiday Goods.

Having purchased many times more goods in this line than any previous year, with a view to suit all, while the prices are where you like them—very low.

Do You Want to Make a Gift?

Come here, as you can rely on our selection, besides you will pay less. A Christmas present will be given free to every cash purchaser of Holiday Goods.

Cold Weather Goods.

Don't forget the fact that we can supply you with felt boots, Lumbermens' socks and Rubber goods of first quality as cheap as you can buy them in the county. You are invited to come and see us and you will not go away disappointed.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Cash Clothier.

Good goods at lowest prices is claimed by all. The question is where to get the BEST goods at LOWEST prices. Certainly at the place where the goods are bought in the largest quantities. We buy in large quantities, at spot cash, direct from the manufacturers, enabling us to get the best goods at lowest prices. LET PRICES TALK.

Low Prices the Inducements We Offer.

Overcoats

Men's Storm Overcoats, worth $5, at $3.50.
A good heavy dressy Beaver Overcoat, worth $10, at $7.50.
The Finest Melton Overcoat, worth $15 at $10.
Boys' Overcoats (very nobby) at $2.50.
Children's Overcoats (nice ones) at $1.
Our line of overcoats is large and complete in all the latest novelties.

Suits

Prices give the reader no idea of what the goods are like. Several new lots were added to our immense stock and prices are the inducements.
Men's Suits (good ones), $4.50 and up to $16.
Boys' Suits, nobby ones, $2.50 and up to $12.
Children's Suits, extra heavy, 75c, $1.25, $1.50, and up to $6.
Men's heavy working Coats, $1.25.

Hats

All the leading blocks, Stetson, Dunlap, Yeoman, &c., in fact all the leading blocks made are found in our stock. Just think of it, an elegant Stiff Hat, non breakable, fast color, at $1.50 and $2. Hats that usually sell at $3 and $3.50. Our Soft Hat department is just as large. We have a line of 50c and 75c hats, embracing all the leading shapes. Our $1 and $1.25 line is something wonderful from the point of value.

Shirts

Unlaundried White Shirts, 35c, 40c, 50c, and 75.
Laundried " " 50c, 75c, and $1.
Heavy mixed working shirts, worth 75c, at 40c.

Underwear

Extra heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c, at 40c.
All wool Shirts and Drawers, worth $1, at 75c.
All wool, heavy, Shirts and Drawers, worth $1.25, at 90c.
Fine Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, worth $1.00, at 50c.

Sweaters.

All wool garnet, blue or black, warranted fast colors, $1.

Get our prices before buying your clothing, assuring you that we can save you 10 to 15 per cent.

O. L. Stewart,

Cor. 6th and Washington Sts., **Huntingdon, Pa.**

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at exceedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance,
Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

C. B. Crum,

The King
Of Low Prices.

That's Our Busines;

Grows Bigger Every Day;

Is Proof

Of what we have been and are doing; busier and busier every day, because more and more of you are learning to appreciate the advantage and economy in buying of us. Values always fuller because you help us that way. Economies always greater for we owe them to you. The following tell of myriads of saving advantages:

Ladies' Wool Capes, 85 cents, up.
Ladies' Cloaks, $1.50, up.
Men's Wool Overcoats, $3.50, up.
Boys' Overcoats, 90c, up.
Men's Wool Suits, $2.90, up,
Hundreds of Bargains in

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Notions,

Carpets, Boots, Shoes, &c.

SALTILLO, PA.

Fall and Winter

MILLINERY.

I have lately received from the eastern cities a full and complete line of the

LATEST STYLES

in Fall and Winter Millinery and respectfully invite the public to call and inspect them.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec 18, 1895.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Next Saturday will be the shortest day.

—Mrs. J. H. Shimer is visiting friends at McKees Rocks, Pa.

—Read new ads. of George W. Yocum J. L. Houck and G. W. Fisher, in this issue.

—Mrs. Regina Skipper, of Altoona, is visiting among friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—I. N. Foust last week sold his Brady township farm to A. P. Simpson, of Mill Creek, for $3,250.

—J. L. Houck, one of Cassville's progressive merchants, was a caller at the ITEM office on Monday,

—Atlantic "A" is the finest flour on the market. Ask your grocer for a sack of it and give it a trial. 12-11-h.

—Atlantic "A" flour is rich in color, rich in strength, makes a big loaf, and is the choicest flour in the market. Ask your grocer for a sack of it.

—A tenant house on the farm of E. O. Rodgers, near Orbisonia, was destroyed by fire recently. Nearly all of the contents were saved. The loss is covered by insurance.

—Early last Saturday morning a rear end collision in the eastern part of town wrecked seven cars, three of which were loaded with merchandise and blocked the west-bound track for a few hours.

—Martha Viola, little daughter of W. H. and Lyda Wilson, died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, of membranous croup, aged 2 years, 5 months and 10 days. Interment to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the U. B. cemetery.

—President Cleveland yesterday sent a message to congress giving the correspondence between England and this country concerning the Venezuela boundary line and insisting upon the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine at all hazards.

—The trial of the McCracken brothers for implication in the shooting of George Hawn at Donation, May 13th, terminated at 9.30 o'clock last night with a verdict of acquittal and the county to pay the costs. The verdict meets with general approval.

—Under the law authorizing the state superintendent of public instruction to appoint the committees for conducting the examinations for permanent certificates commissions have been issued by the department to J. B. Boring, of Huntingdon, and John M. Drake, of Saltillo, both of whom are well qualified.

—John Hugo, aged 74 years, veteran baggageman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was run down and instantly killed by the Western express on Wednesday morning at Wilmerding, while crossing the track. He had been in the service of the Pennsylvania railroad for forty years.

—William Foltz, of Petersburs, a freight brakeman on the P. R. R., jumped from a freight train at Warrior Ridge on Saturday and was struck by a passing train. He received several serious scalp wounds and had his right leg broken in two places, beside internal injuries.

—B. F. Swope and son, of Baroda, Michigan, are visiting among friends and relatives in this county. Mr. Swope is a son of L. S. Swope, of Orbisonia, and is supervisor of a seventy-two mile section of the Vandalia line, having fourteen section foremen under him. He expects to return home next week

—Miss Betty Posten, an aged lady of Trough Creek valley, died Monday morning from the effects of a cold. She was the youngest member of the William Posten family and is the last of the family. For over fifty years she had resided on the old homestead where she died. She was aged 73 years. The remains will be interred at the Smith burial ground in Trough Creek valley to-day.

—The family of W. H. Rex, deceased, desire to extend their sincere and warmest thanks to the many friends who extended them so many kindnesses and considerate attention during their recent affliction. From all came the most cordial assistance, and in the darkest hour of their bereavement the heartfelt sympathy that was so generally and generously tendered them to its full extent softened their sorrow.

—John G. Gillam, G. W. Morgan, A. B. Miller and John M. Miller recently spent a week hunting in Licking Creek but returned home empty handed. After the light snow of last Wednesday they concluded to try again. Last Thursday morning they started and the same evening returned home with a 97-pound doe. We are under obligations to Mr. Gillam for a portion of the toothsome venison.

—The wife of Mr. D. Robinson, a prominent lumberman of Hartwick, N. Y., was sick with rheumatism for five months. In speaking of it, Mr. Robinson says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that gave her any res from pain. For the relief of pain it cannot be beat." Many very bad cases of rheumatism have been cured by it. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by J.G.Gillam.

—Mrs. Catharine Stever, of Cass township, has been sorely afflicted for some time with cancer of the breast. It had become so offensive to her that she decided upon an operation and last Friday Drs. Stever, of Three Springs, and Hamilton, of Cassville, removed it. It weighed six pounds. Mrs. Stever is about sixty eight years of age but experiences much relief from the operation. We hope the relief may be permanent.

—When most needed it is not unusual for your family physician to be away from home. Such was the experience of Mr. J. Y. Schenck, editor of the Caddo Ind. Ter., *Banner*, when his little girl, two years of age was threatened with a severe attack of croup. He says: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor, but as our family physician was out of town I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved her immediately. I will not be without it in the future." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The arrival of the Pennsylvania Railroad pay train last Saturday made glad the hearts of the employees but to two men in this county it bore very gratifying intelligence. They were Supervisor R. S. Mercer, of Huntingdon, and John K. Gillam, foreman of sub-division No. 37, at this place. Mr. Mercer received the $100 prize for the best supervisor's division between Harrisburg and Altoona and Foreman Gillam received the $50 prize for the best sub-division between Granville and Warror Ridge. Mr. Gillam will celebrate his good fortune by giving an elegant supper to his men and a few invited guests at the Juniata House next Saturday evening.

Local Institute Program.

Following is the program for a local institute to be held at Cherry Grove school house, in Cass township, Saturday December 28th, 9.30 A. M.

Address of Welcome—Nettie B. Wright.

Recitations—Anna Corbin, Emma Stever, Gertie Querry, Emma Mierley, Ira Corbin, Flora Greenland, Ebert Evans, Eunice Corbin, Emma Harbaugh, Chalmers Horton and Sadie Roland.

School Discipline—M. J. Chilcote, John M. Drake.

Incentives to Study—Rena B. Smith, Edna Swope, John O. Smith.

How Do You Teach Geography—Lottie E. Smith, Blanche Drake, A. M. Smith.

How Do You Teach Arithmetic—Scott Wible, H. G. Swope, W. T. Smith.

How Do You Teach History—Dessie Roland, A. Wible.

School Economy—Frank Wible, Amos Evans.

Our Duty—Directors of Cass township and Cassville borough.

All friends of education are invited to be present. COMMITTEE.

School Reports.

Latta Grove school—Rena Smith, Tch'r.

	Males	Females	Total
Whole attendance	17	11	28
Average "	15	10	25
Per cent of "	89	90	89

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Nancy Dell, Ethel Dell, Oma Deli, Mertie Querry, Edna Smith, Rhoda Smith, Mattie Chilcote, Charles Chilcote, David Dell, Jesse Stever, Frank Deli, Herman Dell, Blaine Deli, Lloyd Dell, Lee Dell and Isaac Querry. Visitors 8.

Cherry Grove school—Allison Wible Tchr

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	15	13	28
Average "	10	12	22
Per cent. of "	81	90	86

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Eston Harbaugh, Eunice Corbin, Nettie B. Wright, Annie Hoover, Lizzie Hamilton, Emma Corbin, Emma Harbaugh.

Christmas and New Year Holiday Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For theChristmas and New Year Holidays the Pennsylvania railroad company will place on sale excursion tickets between stations on its system east of and including Pittsburg and Erie and west of Elizabeth and Sea Girt (except between the cities of Philadelphia and Trenton proper), at *reduced rates.* The tickets will be sold and good going December 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 31, 1895, and January 1, 1896, and will be good for return passage until Jauuary 7, 1896, inclusive.

REV. J. C. BARR.

Died at His Home in Tyrone on Saturday Evening Last.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, Rev. J. C. Barr died at his home in Tyrone from an affection of the kidneys, from which he had been a sufferer for the past eight years. The deceased was born in Little Valley, Mifflin county, January 4, 1824. His literary studies were pursued in the common schools, in Tuscarora academy and at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, from which latter institution he graduated in 1850. After following teaching for awhile he entered the Cincinnati Theological seminary, from which he graduated and was licensed to preach by the Cincinnati presbytery in the spring of 1853. Missionary work in Ohio and Indiana kept him busy until the fall of 1855, when he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Princeton, Ill. Other fields of labor as pastor were Malden, Arlington and Geneseo, Ill., until in 1871 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Alexandria, Pa. Here he remained until 1884, when he became pastor of the Petersburg and Shaver's Creek churches. In the spring of 1887 he was called to the Monoghan charge at Dillsburg, York county, in which is included the Presbyterian church at Petersburg, Adams county. In this field he continued till the summer of 1894, when his ever earnest and ever faithful work in the ministry ended on account of his illness having taken such form as to make it impossible for him to continue.

On the last of May, 1855, he was married to Miss Jane Hamilton. It was a happy union and was blessed with three children, one of whom died in early childhood. The other two survive, viz: Miss Roberta C., at the family home in Tyrone, and Rev. Alfred H. Barr, just now completing his theological course at Princeton seminary, from which he will graduate next May. Mrs. Jane Barr died at Alexandria, Pa., March 30, 1878. After several years of solitude Mr. Barr was, on the 24th of May of the year 1881, married to Miss Eliza Cresswell, of Alexandria, who survives. In both instances he was most happily married. The intelligent co-operation and warm sympathy of the one who was closest to him were ever effective stimulants in the labors of his calling. In illness the same kind, sympathetic hands ministered to every need. Surviving also are two brothers and two sisters, viz: William F. Barr, of Lenox, Iowa; Mrs. James C. Boal, of Centre Hall, and S. W. Barr and Mrs. J. M. Harper, of Tyrone.

SCHOOL REPORT.

No 1—Louisa Dell, Teacher.

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	26	17	43
Average "	23	13	36
Per cent of "	93	83	88

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Taylor Bailey, Luther Skipper, Gilbert Skipper, Willie Hooper, Howard Chilcote, George White, David Hagans, John Chilcote, John Himes, Loy Rex, Roy O'Conner, Harry Hommond, Freddie Hammond, Willie Hammond, Harry Hooper, George Dell, Mary Hooper. Those who missed one-half day are, Emory Shore, Robert McCarl, Pearl Neice Nannie Henderson. Visitors 7.

No 2—Bertha Madden, Teacher.

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	22	24	46
Average "	20	22	42
Per cent of "	91	98	95

The ones missing no time during the month are: Mason Hicks, William Buchanan, Henry Buchanan, Richard Bailey, Goorge Kennedy, Foster Bell, John Robley, James Hommon, John Hagans, Loy McCarl, Thomas Skipper, Charlie O'Conner, Tommie White, Jimmie McHugh, Minnie Nipper, Ada Wilson, Dema Shore, Ada McDonald, Edith Wood, Annie Lamberson, Lottie Skipper, Olie Lamberson, Louie McCarl, Pearl McDonald, Nannie Nipper, Ella Himes, Lizze Chilcote.

No3—J. Harvey Tate, Teacher

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	17	16	33
Average "	15	14	29
Per cent. of "	93	87	89

Those who were present every day during the month are: Jesse Swope, Walter Lamberson, Eddie McCarl, Howard Himes, John McHugh, Emory Neice, Eunice McCarl, Agnes Nupper, Maude Kelley, Bessie Neice, Lulu McDonald, Maizie McMullen, Bertha Hooper.

High School—Wm. H. Burd, Principal.

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	14	11	25
Average "	12	10	22
Per cent. of "	96	92	94

Pupils missing no time during the month are as follows: Bessie Chilcote, Oscar Wilson, Ettie McDonald, George Brumbaugh, Junie McConahy, Chas. Swope, Ada Wood, Lee Rex, Almira Fisher, Samuel Stroup, Myrtle Wright. Visitors 8.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Court Proceedings.

Sale of real estate of Harris Mills, late of Dublin township, for payment of debts confirmed nisi.

Rule granted on William Decker to show cause why confirmation of sale of property of N. C. Decker by S. T. Brown, admr., should not be taken off and order of resale granted.

Sale of real estate of Frank Weaver, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., inpartition, confirmed nisi.

Owing to a conflict between the time of holding the January argument in this county and the regular term of Court in Mifflin county, the January argument court was fixed for the last Thursday before the third Monday in January.

Sale of real estate of Michael T. Brenneman, late of Porter township, dec'd., for payment of debts, confirmed nisi.

J. R Simpson Esq., guardian of Evelyn Ross Weistling authorized to expend $50 a year for three years of the said ward's estate for her maintenance and education.

Sale of real estate of John C. Davis, dec'd., confirmed nisi.

Solomon Troutwine, adm'r. of Michael Fleisher, late of Huntingdon county, dec'd., ordered to pay over to W. J. Forbes, Esq., trustee. $104 77, the said W. J. Forbes, to pay the interest to Solomon Troutwine until he is paid $12.38.

Real estate of Rose Brendle, late of Lincoln twp., dec'd., ordered to be sold for payment of debts.

Louisa Gratz, wife of Horace Gratz, cited to appear in Dec. 18, 1895, to show cause why sale of interest of Horace Gratz, an habitual drunkard, in two tracts of land in Cromwell twp., by Eliza G. Marshall, his committee, to Jacob Brodbeck, should not be confirmed.

Report of H. H. Waite, Esq, auditor to distribute funds in hands of John Metz, adm'r. of John K. Metz, confirmed nisi.

Sale of real estate of Mary E. Russell, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., for payment of debts confirmed nisi.

R. W. Williamson, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute funds in hands of J. M. Blair, adm'r. of James Gifford, late of Tell twp. dec'd.

Partition of real estate of John Hoffman and Anthony Hoffman, late of Clay twp., dec'd. confirmed and rule granted.

Partition of real estate of Dyson F. Duff, dec'd., confirmed and rule awarded.

S. I. Spyker, Esq., appointed auditor to settle accounts of the Prothonotary and Register.

Mary M. Norman by her next friend Samuel Shetram vs. John C. Norman.

Hannah Z. Himes vs. Charles Himes. Libel in Divorce. R. W. Williamson, Esq., appointed commissioner.

Laura Ann Clapper vs. O B. Clapper. Libel in Divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Carrie Sellers by her next friend H. H. Burris vs. A. G. Sellers. Libel in Divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Melvina Householder vs. W. B. Householder. Subpœna in divorce awarded.

J. J. Conrad vs. Mary E. Conrad. Subpœna in divorce awarded.

Walker Johnston, of Dublin township, was indicted by H. S. Laird for the cutting of timber trees on his land while occupying the same as his tenant. Johnson admitted the cutting of fourteen trees, but claimed that he did so while in possession under a contract of purchase, which was afterward miscarried. There was some testimony to show that Johnson had not paid his rent and the prosecution looked very much like an attempt to collect the same through the Quarter Sessions. The Court in substance directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty.

Alonzo T. Coder was appointed assistant assessor in Union district, and R. S. Donaldson, assistant assessor in Coalmont district.

Will J. Forbes, assignee of G. W. and Melinda English, of Brady township, empowered to sell real estate.

Order to review road from Cassville to a point near Stever's bridge, confirmed absolutely.

Rule granted upon Daniel Curfman to show cause why judgment against Elizabeth Keith should not be stricken from the record, returnable at January argument court.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in the following Commonwealth cases:

Wm. Banks alias Wm. Bland, fornication and bastardy.

Gertie Thomas and Mary Fisher, larceny.

H. C. Sperry and S. P. Heenan, assault and battery.

Burton E Wood, forgery and utterring and publishing a forged instrument.

Asbury Newville, larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,

4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

At

A. B. GILLAM'S

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

STORE

is the place to get your wants supplied. He can furnish you with

Hard and Soft,
Woodland Red Ash
Cannel

COAL,

All kinds of Blasting Material, fresh Beef and Pork, besides his usual stock of general merchandise. Give him a call and you will be sure to be accommodated.

His Stock is Complete, His Prices Are Right.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Remember

That good health, strong nerves, physical vigor, happiness and usefulness depend upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Remember that the blood can be made pure, rich and healthy, by taking

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache. 25c

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Many competing FOODS have come and gone and have been missed by few or none but the popularity of this FOOD steadily increases!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!
John Carle & Sons, New York.

NYNU—51

RIPANS TABULES

A reporter called, on Wednesday evening, May 8, 1895, at the residence of Mr. William McMahon, No. 1688 Pearl street, Brooklyn village (Cleveland), O., to learn, if possible, the cause of the noticeable improvement in his physical condition over that of a year ago, when he was a sufferer from indigestion and various organic disorders. "You see," began Mr. McMahon, "to start with, my work—that of setting type at the case—allows me little chance for bodily exercise, and is altogether too confining for anybody who is in the least subject to indigestion or dyspepsia. Perhaps not more so than many another mechanic or artisan who is constantly indoors and under severe mental strain, while the physical development is sadly in need of something to keep it in trim. Well, that has been my complaint for years, and some months ago I became very bilious, and constipation made life miserable for me at times. Then it took a seat in my LIVER, which became noticeably inactive, and I became alarmed about it. The first thing I turned my attention to was to secure a 'liver regulator,' which, however, failed to regulate; next I sought relief in 'liver pills,' which so pained and griped me that the cure was, I thought, worse than the disease. The next thing I did was to throw away the whole 'shooting match,' and resolve to take no more proprietory medicines. However, on hearing my tale of woe, one day, at the office, a fellow-workman offered me a small Tabule—Ripans, he called it—which, he said, he would guarantee to act on the liver. I took it under protest, expecting to be doubled up in about fifteen minutes with the 'gripes.' But I was agreeably surprised in its action. It was very gentle, and I resolved to try a box. Since then I have gradually noted an entire change in the working of my system, and think that Ripans Tabules are the best remedy for liver and stomach troubles this side of anywhere. They are really a substitute for physical exercise. Have one before you go?" And Mr. McMahon produced his box of "stand-bys" from his inside pocket as the reporter took his leave.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Arctic Sunburn.

To hear of suffering from heat in the Arctic regions sounds incredible to those who have never been there. Lieutenant Gilder relates the experience of his party from this cause while one summer in King Williams's Land, and declares that probably nowhere on earth is the traveler more annoyed by acute sunburn than in the frigid zone. The heat of ordinary exercise compels him to throw back the hood of his fur coat, and by thus exposing the head not only his entire face becomes blistered but—especially if he is fashionable enough to wear his hair thin on the top of his head—his entire scalp is affected about as severely as if a bucket of scalding water had been poured upon him.

At a later period Lieutenant Schwatka's entire party, while upon a sledge journey from Marble Island to Camp Daly, were so severely burned that not only their faces but their entire heads were swollen to nearly twice their size. And a fine-looking party they were. Some had faces so swollen that their eyes were completely closed on awakening from sleep. When one was fortunate enough to be able to see the others he could not refrain from laughing. All dignity was lost. Even the august commander of the party was a laughing-stock, and, though he knew why they laughed at each other, he could not understand why he should excite such mirth. Pretty soon he saw his face in a mirror, and found that when he tried to smile his lips were so thoroughly swollen that the effect was anything but happy. The contortion expressed sentiment, but hardly that of pleasure. He could readily have been taken for a grimacing idiot, or a malicious lunatic, according to the preference of the beholder.—Cassell's Magazine.

A Dangerous Place.

The neighborhood of the Vee or West Skerries (three large rocks on the northwest coast of Scotland) is, in the opinion of seamen, the most dangerous place on the whole coasts of the British Isles, and many vessels have been wrecked there. Powerful tidal streams are constantly running either from or towards them, and they are surrounded on every side to a considerable distance seaward by breakers and hidden rocks. The Skerries themselves, except on dark nights, can easily be seen, but strangers would never imagine that dangers of no ordinary character existed for a distance of more than a mile on every side of them. The Vee Skerries have been dangerous to shipping at all times, but it is only within the last fifty years that attention has been drawn to their real character. For centuries they were to the natives of that district a source of revenue. A wreck was to them what the richly laden caravan was to an Arabian tribe. It supplied timber for replenishing and furnishing the houses of the rich, and very often put other valuables in their way; and it also furnished the poor with boats and oars, and whatever articles of wood they might require. It was not until 1841 that the inhabitants were taught that a ship did not belong to those on whose shores it was wrecked.—Cleveland World.

Eccentric Spires.

The exchange in the city of Copenhagen, with its curiously fashioned tower and spire, is deemed one of the sights of Denmark's capital. It is one of the most remarkable examples of eccentric architecture, although the architect, in his desire for originality, has not sacrificed the grace of form. The lower part is octagonal in shape, but the upper part consists of four carved dragons, whose tails gracefully entwined, gradually taper away and form the spire of the exchange. The tower is 165 feet high, and was erected about 1815. The most eccentric church spire is that of the Parish Church (All Saints') of Chesterfield, with its curious spire, 228 feet high, and six feet off the perpendicular. Whichever way the observer looks at this curious spirit it appears to bulge out in that direction.—Tit-Bits.

Drs. Maybe and Mustbe.

You choose the old doctor before the young one. Why? Because you don't want to entrust your life in inexperienced hands. True, the young doctor *may* be experienced. But the old doctor *must* be. You take no chances with Dr. Maybe, when Dr. Mustbe is in reach. Same with medicines as with medicine makers,—the long-tried remedy has your confidence. You prefer experience to experiment—when you are concerned. The new remedy *may* be good—but let somebody else prove it. The old remedy *must* be good—judged on its record of cures. Just one more reason for choosing **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla in preference to any other. It has been the standard household sarsaparilla for half a century. Its record inspires confidence—**50 years of cures.** If others *may be* good, Ayer's Sarsaparilla *must be*. You take no chances when you take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SAMUEL GOMPERS SELECTED.

Elected President of the Federation of Labor Over McBride.

Samuel Gompers, of New York, was elected President of the American Federation of Labor at the convention in New York City. He held that position for many years, but at

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

the last annual convention in Denver was defeated by John McBride, a leader of the Ohio miners. These two leaders were the only candidates for the Presidency, and the contest was close. The vote was 1041 for Gompers and 1023 for McBride. All the Socialists stood by the Ohio man, but the strong Eastern trade unionists rallied solidly for the New Yorker.

SPANISH FORCE WIPED OUT.

Five Hundred Insurgents Kill or Capture Eighty Soldiers.

A terrible combat took place at Minas, in Puerto Principe, Cuba, between eighty Spanish troops, under Gruesa, and a party of rebels numbering 500 men, commanded by Lopez Recio and Rodriguez. The struggle was a sanguinary one, the rebels using machetes with terrible effect. The superior force of the enemy rendered a victory for the troops impossible. Of the Spanish force twenty-three were killed, eight wounded, eighteen were taken prisoners and fourteen are missing. Among the rebels killed were Oscar Primelles, Eugenio Recio and Angel Espinosa. Commandante Caballeros was wounded. After the combat Lopez Recio sent the mounted troops to the Senado plantation. On the day following the fight the Spanish prisoners were set at liberty by their captors.

A dispatch to the Madrid (Spain) Imparcial from Havana says that 800 insurgents surprised seventy-two Spanish troops who were foraging near Minas. The insurgents fired a volley into the Spaniards and then charged them with machetes. The Spaniards made a heroic resistance, killing many of the rebels, but were themselves completely crushed. A lieutenant and twenty-three privates were killed, while the rest of the Spanish force, except four men, were either wounded or taken prisoners.

ITALIAN COLONISTS.

A Shipload Settle on a Plantation in Arkansas.

Austin Corbin's shipload of Italian colonists, destined for Sunny Side plantation in Arkansas, were permitted to land at New Orleans. Although many of them had not a penny, they could not be classed as paupers, as each of them held a title to land at Sunny Side. Neither could they be regarded as contract laborers, because they were not under contract to perform labor for any one, but to cultivate land for themselves. The agreement made between them and the Suuny Side Company—which was organized under the very liberal joint-stock law of Connecticut—transfers to each colonist twelve and a half acres of ground with a house for the sum of $2000, to be paid in the course of twenty-one years, with interest at five per cent. The payments on the principal are to be annual, but the company must waive a payment "when on account of some unforeseen cause, the result of the harvest fails to be sufficient to pay the annual rental, it being understood that the payments overdue from one year to another should be paid by the purchaser at the first good harvest." The company also obligates itself to buy the cotton raised by the purchaser at current price, and to submit any differences that may arise to arbitration. Most of the immigrants came from the Province of Tuscany or from the Adriatic coast. Knowledge of the opportunity came to them, they said, from a proclamation published by Prince Ruspoli, of Rome.

FOUND HIS MOTHER.

The Son of a Cousin of Ex-Postmaster-General Bissell Made Happy.

W. L. Babbitt, of Crawfordsville, Ind., one of the best known lumber salesmen of the Mississippi Valley, is rejoicing over his re-union with his mother from whom he was stolen thirty-two years ago. At that time Babbitt's parents, wealthy Chicago people, separated. Babbitt was then five years old. Soon after the separation he was stolen by his father, who kept him hidden in Missouri. His mother spent money liberally in trying to recover her child. Finally she removed to Niles, Mich., and later to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where she lived with a brother.

Meantime her son grew up and sought his mother. She assumed her maiden name, Hattie Davis, and this complicated matters. A few days ago Babbitt was in Niles, Mich., and chanced to tell in a customer's office the story of his life. A man named Hunter happened to be present who had known Mrs. Babbitt during her residence in Niles and through him Babbitt learned that his mother was alive in Cuyahoga Falls. He hastened there. The aged woman came with her son to his home in Crawfordsville. Mrs. Babbitt is a cousin of ex-Postmaster-General Wilson S. Bissell.

Recruiting Causes a Riot.

A riot has occurred in Cuzco, Peru, caused by forced methods of recruiting. The military subdued the outbreak and tortured the Sub-Prefect and other prisoners by order of the military commander. More troops have been sent to the scene to restore order, and a new Prefect has been appointed.

New Cure for Leprosy.

Dr. Carrasquilla, of Bogota, is being lauded by the local press for the discovery of an alleged sure cure for leprosy.

ALLEN G. THURMAN DEAD

The Ex-Senator Passes Away at His Home in Columbus, Ohio.

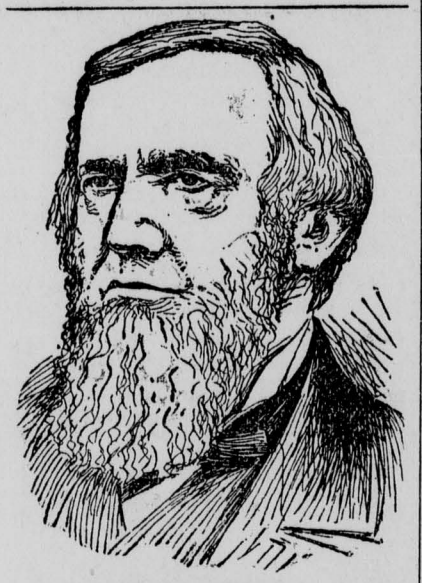
SKETCH OF HIS LONG CAREER.

A Statesman Who Lived Years Beyond Man's Allotted Time---He Was a Democratic Leader---His Last Hours Peaceful and Painless---Gradual Breakdown From Old Age Hastened by a Fall.

Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman died a few days ago at his home in Columbus, Ohio. He had been in fairly good health for one of his age since his recovery from injuries received in falling a month before, and he was sitting up reading, when he suddenly became ill and a physician was called. He soon became unconscious and never recovered his senses. Death was the result of gradual wearing out of the body, and the end was a collapse which speedily resulted in death.

At his bedside when he died were Mrs. McCormack, of New York, and Allen W. Thurman and other members of his family. His other child, Mary Thurman, is in California.

Outside of the immediate family it was not known that Judge Thurman was dangerously ill until the announcement of his death came like a shock. There was universal expressions of sorrow, for Judge Thurman had been looked upon for years as the foremost



ALLEN G. THURMAN.

citizen of Columbus, and soon the flags were at half staff upon all the city and State buildings. Mrs. Thurman died a little over two years ago.

Allen G. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, in the Old Dominion, in the town of Lynchburg. He was descended from Revolutionary families on both sides. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Allen, and sister of William Allen, the distinguished Governor of Ohio. In 1819, when he was only five years old, his family went to Ohio, where he obtained an education in the Chillicothe Academy. At one time his health was very frail, and he got his first grasp on health by riding through the sparsely settled country to make tax lists for the Assessor. Afterward he became a surveyor, and while thus camping out in the forests he laid the foundation of that sturdiness which grew with his manhood.

He had studied law for three years when he became Private Secretary to Governor Lucas. In 1835 he was called to the bar and soon had a large practice, working eighteen hours a day. His entrance into public life did not occur until 1844. While absent in Kentucky on legal business he was nominated for the Twenty-ninth Congress, and elected as a Democrat by 300 majority in the district which at the previous election had chosen a Whig. As Representative he took a foremost part in the exciting debates of those years. Among his speeches in the House may be cited the one on the Mexican War, and that on the Oregon resolution providing for the abrogation of the convention of 1827 between England and the United States.

In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio and served for four years, when he returned to the bar, where he prospered greatly. In 1867 he ran for Governor against R. B. Hayes. He was defeated, but the Legislature was Democratic and sent him to the United States Senate, where he served for twelve years. He was a member of the Electoral Commission of 1876 and a delegate to the international monetary conference on President Garfield's appointment.

For a number of years Mr. Thurman was frequently spoken of as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and he received votes for the nomination in three Democratic National Conventions. In the convention of 1880 and 1884 his name was formally presented on behalf of Ohio. He was nominated for Vice-President in 1888. Of late years he has taken little part in public affairs.

The Halls of Congress.

In view of the unusual number of contests Speaker Reed may form two election committees.

Petitions for the refunding of the income tax collected during the war are being presented to Congress.

Secretary Cullom asked the Secretary of the Navy to name the next battleship in honor of the State of Illinois.

The Senate bills for the settlement of the Government's account with the Pacific railroads have been introduced.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the Senate the draft of a bill prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, under penalty of sixty days' imprisonment and a fine of not less than $100. Exception is made where authority in writing is given by the War Department.

Senator Call addressed the Senate upon his resolution, declaring it to be the duty of the civilized Powers to suppress the cruelties alleged to be perpetrated upon the Armenian subjects of Turkey by the Turkish authorities. He said that while it was the accepted policy of this Government to avoid participation in foreign complications, he did not understand it to mean that we should not interfere to prevent such cruelty and barbarism as had been enacted in Armenia. He thought the United States should at least express encouragement to the civilized Powers in the effort they are making to suppress these outbursts of bigotry, superstition, cruelty and crime.

NEW YORK'S NEW POLICE CHIEF.

Peter Conlin is a Policeman of Many Years' Service.

Peter Conlin, just made chief of the New York police force, is fast taking rank as one of the ablest policemen the metropolis has ever had. He was born in New York fifty-

CHIEF OF POLICE CONLIN.

four years ago, and during the war was a Lieutenant in the famous fighting Irish Brigade. His connection with the police force dates from November, 1869. In appearance Chief Conlin is a compactly built man of medium height. He has a constitution that has been proof against the ravages of the years, and looks younger than he really is. He is a handsome man with a kindly face that attracts every one.

DISCIPLINE SAVED HER.

Destruction of the Cruiser Cincinnati Narrowly Averted.

A dispatch from Key West, Fla., says: About 2.30 p. m. smoke was discovered issuing from the coal bunkers next to the magazine on board the United States cruiser Cincinnati. The bunkers had not been opened in three months, and the fire was from spontaneous combustion. When discovered the fire had made such headway as to have the walls between the bunkers and the magazine red hot. The wooden casings in which the fixed ammunition was inclosed had been burned away.

As soon as the alarm was given every man was at his post, the magazine was flooded, and the danger was soon over. A few moments more and the magazine would have exploded, killing every man on board and wrecking the ship. The coolness of Captain Johnson and his officers and the discipline of the crew averted what might have been one of the most serious calamities which has ever happened on board an American man-of-war. In consequence of the heavy norther no communication was had with the shore to report the fire.

TWENTY-EIGHT WERE DROWNED.

British Steamship Principia Reported to Have Been Lost at Sea.

The British steamer Principia, Captain Sannard, from Shields via Dundee, for New York, has been lost at sea and twenty-seven of her crew drowned.

A despatch from Leith says it is reported there that the Principia was discovered to be on fire under the fore hatch, when 140 miles off Cape Wrath, the most northwesterly point of Scotland. The steamer was put before the wind, and ran for the Faroe Islands.

On approaching the islands she struck a rock and went down in forty fathoms of water. Twenty-seven of the ship's company were drowned, and one was rescued by a boat from the shore. One of the passengers, named Jackson, was drowned.

The Principia was a three masted topsail schooner rigged steamer of 2749 tons gross and 1790 tons net burthen. She was built in Newcastle in 1881, and was owned by the Arrow Shipping Company of that place.

TITUSVILLE, FLA., ALMOST WIPED OUT

Thirty-one Houses Burned, One Life Lost and Two Merchants Arrested.

Titusville, Fla., was nearly wiped out by fire. One death resulted. Thirty-one buildings were destroyed. The loss is $100,000. Incendiarism was charged, and two merchants were put in jail.

The fire began in Hamberg's store, in the business centre of the town. All efforts to control the fire were in vain until dynamite was used to destroy the buildings.

During the progress of the fire a Mr. O'Brien entered a burning building to secure $18, which he had left in his room. He secured the money, but was so badly burned that he died in a short time.

The opinion is general that the fire was incendiary, and Messrs. Hamberg and Garner, merchants, were arrested on suspicion. A mob was feared and many special officers were sworn in to guard the jail.

Abandoning Wheat Growing.

At the annual congress of the British National Agricultural Union in London the Earl of Winchelsea made the opening address. He said that the feature of the past year was the fact the 513,000 acres of wheat land had ceased to grow wheat. This meant, he explained, that the country was deprived of 2,000,000 quarters of home-grown food and that 20,000 laborers were thrown out of work, which, including their families, showed that 100,000 persons had been driven from the land. The Earl also said: "We are becoming more and more dependent upon foreign, and, possibly, hostile countries."

Sawmill Boiler Exploded.

In Ezra Post's sawmill, at Gordon, Ohio, the boiler exploded, killing two men. The dead are Frank Perkins, engineer, and Solomon Hastings. Stephen White and Curt Johnson were fatally injured. The accident is alleged to have occurred through negligence upon the part of the engineer. Many pieces of the boiler were found thirty rods away.

The Labor World.

Boston has the champion machine typesetter.

"Brooklyn Musical Union" is the new title of the confederated musical unions of that city.

A farm laborer in India is fortunate if he receives ten cents a day for laboring from dawn until dark.

ST. LOUIS WAS SELECTED

Republican National Convention to Be Held in Missouri's Metropolis.

JUNE 16 THE DATE FIXED.

The Republican National Committee Met in Washington and Decided on the Fourth Ballot---San Francisco Had the Most Votes at the Start and Her Friends Were in Earnest.

The next Republican National Convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo., on June 16, 1896. The Mound City won on the fourth formal ballot, the vote standing: St. Louis, 28; San Francisco, Cal., 16; Chicago, Ill., 6; Pittsburg, Penn., 1. It was intended that Chicago should get the convention, but on the third ballot San Francisco made such a showing that sixteen committeemen stood by her till the last.

The hearing of the cities was held at Washington. The banquet room of the Arlington was filled with the orators of the four rival cities and their shouters. When Chairman Carter called the committee to order he said the National Committee's debt would have no influence in determining the location of the convention, as the committee would vote in the interests of the delegates and for the city which should offer the best facilities.

San Francisco was heard first. M. H. De Young, Senator N. P. Chipman and George Knight told how well San Francisco could care for and entertain the delegates.

"Sam" Allerton was the first orator to picture the superiority of Chicago. His argument plainly inclined some of the committee in the Windy City's favor. Mayor Swift also spoke.

Mayor Walbridge invited the convention to St. Louis and said the city would rise to the opportunity should the vote favor it. Ex-Representative Nathan Frank told of St. Louis's railway and hotel facilities.

Representative Dalzell, speaking for Pittsburg, offered a large convention hall, free accommodations for 10,000 men, to put the hotels under the management of the National Committee and the delegates, and to do as much from a monetary point of view as any other city. Representative W. A. Stone, of Pittsburg, also spoke, and letters from Senators Quay and Cameron were read.

General Daniel Butterfield was New York's champion. New York needed a little missionary work in a political way, he said, and he asked the committee to remember how much the presence of the Convention in New York would be to them. Murat Halstead, of Brooklyn, also urged the claims of New York City.

After enjoying a lunch, to which the committee was invited by Cornelius N. Bliss, the members met behind closed doors and began balloting. The first ballot was informal, and resulted: San Francisco, 20; St. Louis, 13, Pittsburg, 9; Chicago, 8; New York, 1.

While the Chicago men were hustling for votes a motion was made and carried, the purpose of which was not discovered until it was too late to withdraw it. San Francisco deserves the credit for it, and M. H. De Young worked it through. The motion was to choose the convention city by viva voce vote instead of a secret ballot.

From that moment Chicago was out of the race, for second ballot pledges had to be kept. The first formal ballot stood, by States:

San Francisco—Arizona, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Utah, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming—19.

St. Louis—Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina—15.

Pittsburg—Delaware, District of Columbia, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia—9.

Chicago—Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin—8.

The next ballot showed a gain of three for St. Louis and one for Chicago, all taken from Pittsburg. On the fourth ballot St. Louis gained four and Chicago and San Francisco held their own, the vote being: San Francisco, 19: St. Louis, 22; Chicago, 9, Virginia alone stood by Pittsburg.

The next ballot gave St. Louis the victory, with two votes to spare; San Francisco held on to 16, while Chicago had a bare 6. Virginia went down with the Pittsburg ship.

After the committee had selected a city this sub-committee was named to take entire charge of all arrangements for the Convention. Joseph H. Manley, Chairman; W. M. Hahn, Secretary; James S. Clarkson, R. C. Kerens, Powell Clayton, Thomas H. Carter and W. J. Campbell.

The question of a date for holding the convention then came up. W. A. Sutherland, of New York, said his State was in favor of a late convention. R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis, concurred in this idea. Mr. Sutherland moved to select August 18 as the day. Milton De Young, of San Francisco, wanted August 2. The late convention, short campaign idea was squelched when it was announced that Senator Quay and T. C. Platt were in favor of June 16. This date was afterward unanimously selected.

DYNAMITE GUN'S SUCCESS.

Three Heavy Pieces Threw Shells to Great Distances With Terrible Effect.

At the close of the test of the three fifteen-inch pneumatic dynamite guns, mounted at the entrance of the San Francisco (Cal.) harbor, the Board of United States Ordnance officers having charge of the Government's interests reported by telegraph to General Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, in Washington, that the battery had more than fulfilled all requirements.

The trial began with traversing, elevating and firing air charges to test the general capacity of the plant. About 150 shots were fired in three hours and the board was satisfied.

On the second day each gun threw five fifteen-inch dummy projectiles for rapidity, making an average of 8½ minutes for the five. Then three sub-calibre, eight-inch shells were thrown for range to a distance of 1500, 2000 and 2500 yards successively, and one, carrying 100 pounds of dynamite, was thrown upon the rocks two miles across the bay.

To test accuracy four sub-calibre eight-inch shells were thrown 5000 yards to seaward, falling in close proximity to each other, and bursting their 100 pound charges of dynamite well below the surface. Then a fifteen-inch shell, carrying 500 pounds of dynamite, was fired into the mountain, tearing an enormous hole in the rocks, and three similar shells were fired out to sea, exploding exactly as calculated below the surface.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD DISCUSSED.

Resolutions Demanding His Impeachment Introduced in the House.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) created a stir in the House of Representatives at Washington by asking for the immediate consideration of a resolution which, after reciting extracts from two speeches delivered by United States Ambassador Bayard, one at Boston, England, and one at Edinburgh, Scotland, in which Mr. Bayard was declared to have reflected on the domestic policy of the United States, called on the President to report to the House whether he had taken any steps to ascertain if the reports of those speeches were true, and, if true, what steps, if any, had been taken to recall or censure said Bayard.

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) immediately objected, and the brief sensation was about to subside when Mr. McCall's colleague, Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.), rose to a question of privilege and sent to the clerk's desk a resolution for the impeachment of Mr. Bayard. The resolution recited Mr. Bayard's statement in his Edinburgh speech referred to in Mr. McCall's resolution in which the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's declared that the protection system was State socialism. These utterances, the resolution declared, were reflections on policy, and were in manifest disregard of the proprieties, and calculated to injure our National reputation. The resolution directed the Foreign Affairs Committee to examine the utterances in that speech and to draft and report articles of impeachment to the House.

The matter was discussed by Messrs. Barrett, Crisp, Dingley, Cummings, McCreary, Johnson, Hitt and Cannon.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, the words "by impeachment or otherwise" were struck out of the resolution. Mr. Crisp's motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Judiciary was rejected, and this amendment, proposed by Mr. Barrett, was adopted:

"And whereas in a public speech delivered at Boston, England, on the 2d day of August, 1895, the said Bayard is reported by the press of this country to have said: 'The President stands in the midst of a strong, self-confident and oftentimes violent people, men who desire to have their own way, and who need to have that way frequently obstructed, and I tell you plainly it takes a real man to govern the people of the United States.'"

The resolution, as thus amended, was adopted without a division. The Speaker stated that by consent the preamble to the resolution would be considered withdrawn.

The Boston speech referred to by Mr. Barrett was made the subject of a separate resolution by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts. Mr. Crisp objected to its consideration, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DON CAMERON TO RETIRE.

Not to Be Again a Candidate for the United States Senate.

Senator Don Cameron announces formally that he will not be a candidate under any circumstances for re-election. He made the announcement by making public the following letter which he wrote to Samuel J. McCarroll, of Harrisburg, Penn.:

"My Dear Senator—I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th. You will remember that in a conversation at my home in Harrisburg just after my election to the Senate I told you, as well as many other friends, that under no circumstances would I again be a candidate for re-election. Since then nothing has occurred to change my mind. Many friends from every section of the State are writing me, making inquiries as to my wishes and intentions and cordially offering their support. It is due to them that a public announcement should be made in reply to their inquiries, and I take this opportunity, through the Senator from my native county, to thank you and my friends in every county in the State for their more than generous support for more than a third of a century, and to say that I have not been, am not now, and will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States. Not being in office better opportunity will be afforded me to serve those who have served me, and that I will do so there can be no doubt."

TUG'S CREW DROWNED.

Seven Men Lost Their Lives During a Hurricane.

By the sinking of the B. B. Inman tug Pearl B. Campbell, off Huron Isle, Lake Superior, seven men, all of them well known in Duluth, Minn., were drowned.

The names of the dead are Captain William McGilvrey, master; George McCort, chief engineer; Captain John Lloyd, mate; Frederick England, second engineer; Peter McCallin, cook; two firemen, names unknown. The news of the disaster came in a telegram to Captain Inman from A. Ratty, master of the Inman tug Castle.

The captain of a steamer from Marquette, Mich., says that a terrible gale was blowing over the lake in the vicinity of Huron Isle, and this, is supposed, indicates that the tug, which was one of the heaviest and stanchest of the Inman line, was caught in a hurricane. All of the lost men were single. The lost tug had been in the Inman fleet for about six years and was valued at $5000. The boat was not insured.

Huron Isle is forty miles from Marquette, Mich., near which place the Campbell and the Castle have been at work for some time trying to float the schooners Moonlight and Kent, which were driven ashore there some weeks ago, during a heavy gale. The tugs had made good progress with the work when the cold weather compelled them to lay to until next season.

Wonderful Power of Frost.

Speaking of the wonderful powers of nature, a well-known architect says that the frost is one of the most powerful forces in the whole category. Electricity has great and peculiar power, gravity is in immense evidence, the wind and the sun and the rain and the clouds have their respective forces to marshal or command, but he had found that the frost, when once it got below a building, was more powerful than could be well estimated. A whole building, in one case, a large and substantial brick structure, was raised several inches by the powerful expanding force of the confined frost. Foundation walls supposed to be strong enough to last a century, and certainly as strong as all ordinary demands would call for, have been known to be thrown far out of plumb because they were too near the frost of the ground, which, in its invisible and silent might, would push the massive masonry out of place in order to give Jack Frost a little more elbow room.—Minneapolis Journal.

Fresh Water From the Pacific Ocean.

On calm days the crew of the lightship anchored three miles off the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, are able at ebb tide to lower a bucket over the side and bring up water fresh enough for drinking purposes. This fresh water spreads out over the surface of the ocean in the shape of a fan, the apex being the mouth of the Columbia. It is only about two feet in depth, and if the bucket is allowed to sink below that depth the water with which it is filled is strong ocean brine. There are not many rivers in the world with strength sufficient to send their waters so far out to sea, the principal exception being the Amazon, which freshens the ocean for twenty miles off its mouth, ships having filled their casks with fresh water from the Amazon when out of sight of land.—New York Tribune.

Susan B. Anthony denies the statement that she is to retire from public life. Although seventy-six years of age, she is in excellent health, and says she expects to remain in harness until, like the wonderful "one horse shay," she goes to pieces all at once.

No, Not One.

There is not a human being physically perfect. Much of this imperfection comes from heritage, much more from accident, neglect or ignorance. All of this mass of mortal suffering is manifest in aches and pains of more or less intensity, or in some kind of unnatural distress. Hence all strive for relief. The simplest and surest is of course the best, and true economy demands to have it always at hand. When we know that an ordinary sprain may make a cripple for life, we should seek the best remedy at once, and at once we know that it is found in a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Those who in any way doubt this can experiment and be sure of cure. Thousands have done so.

King Leopold of Belgium is perhaps the healthiest ruler in Europe.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Three Chicago policemen were routed by a gang of small boys armed with snowballs.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S contribution to the Christmas number of *The Century* is considered one of the most powerful stories that has ever come from his hand. It is called "The Brushwood Boy," and the scene is laid in England, India, and the world of dreams.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

FOR a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy. M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

You Never Buy Poor Meat.

No, of course not.

You never want anything poor in the food line.

Be careful when buying your buckwheat.

Heckers'

BUCKWHEAT

is by far the best and most wholesome.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Expensive Nest.

Among the bills recently presented for redemption at the United States Treasury were ten of $100 denomination, one of $500, one of $1000 and five of $50. They were nibbled around the edges, but enough remained to render them good.

This $2750 constituted a mouse's nest. The bills had been laid away in a trunk and when the owner went to look for them, they were gone. Search was instituted, but no trace of them could be found. Finally a mouse's hole was noticed through the bottom of the trunk, leading under the floor. The boards were taken up and a mouse scampered away, leaving five little pink and white creatures too young to walk lying on the pile of greenbacks.—Washington Star.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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A Canine Virtuoso.

One of the chief attractions at the recent fair at Bale was a learned dog—the "Musician of Bale"—that gave daily performances of sacred music on a small organ. It happened one day that two drunken peasants seated near the stage quarrelled and came to blows, whereupon the poodle became so alarmed that it descended hurriedly from the stool and slunk under it. The audience was much surprised, however, to find that the melody was uninterrupted until the manager ran forward and turned off the crank.—New York Sun.

Vienna's first female physician is Miss Georgine von Roth, who studied medicine at Bern and now presides professionally over a high school for officers' daughters.

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The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

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There's room for a little more of it. Too many women are wasting time and strength over a wash-board; rubbing their clothes to pieces; wasting their money. You'd be astonished if you could figure up the actual money saving in a year by the use of Pearline. Millions of women are using it now, but just suppose that all women were equally careful and thrifty, and that every one used Pearline! It's too much to hope for—but the whole country would be the richer for it.

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 473

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE WASHING COMPOUND THE GREAT INVENTION FOR SAVING TOIL & EXPENSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TEXTURE, COLOR OR HANDS. NEW YORK.

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THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

The most beautiful issue of a magazine that one can imagine. It contains the famous pictures by the great French artist, Tissot, illustrating THE LIFE OF CHRIST, pictures which when they were exhibited in Paris many people wept over, some making the rounds of the rooms containing them on their knees. Read the article that accompanies the pictures. On every news-stand, 35 cents.

You can subscribe for a year beginning with November (first number of the volume) for $4.00, and for $1.00 more you can have all the numbers of the past twelve months containing the first part of the Napoleon Life. The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY

SAPOLIO

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

Continued from first page.

in their columns a "little red school house." The American societies have never been so bigoted as to object to parades of American citizens, or even parades of aliens. Less that two months ago a procession carrying a United States flag marching peaceably and orderly through the streets of Gloucester, Mass., was set upon by a mob of Romanists and stoned. It is the privilege of any peaceable body of citizens to march the streets in procession, in accordance with the laws without molestation and the opposition that has been shown by Romanists of a certain class to the flag and to our public school system has caused thousands of loyal citizens to inquire if Romanism is not endeavoring to supplant the stars and stripes with the papal flag, and the little red school house with the parochial school. This explains the rapid growth of the American societies.

It becomes every loyal citizen to inquire which are the "deadly microbes that feed imperceptibly on the vitals of our civil, social and religious life," etc.

Sold His Wife.

John Miller, of Venango county, is 71 years of age. He had a young wife. She wanted a younger man, and Captain John Lyter, a G. A. R. man, made love to her and negotiated with the old man for her purchase, says the Punxsutawney *Spirit*. The following agreement was therefore drawn up between them: "I the undersigned, John Miller, party of the first part, do hereby agree with John Lyter, party of the second part to give up to the party of the second part one Martha, my wife, the consideration to be as follows: John Lyter is to pay me in cash $40, also a good suit of clothes, valued at $25, a jug of the best whiskey, two houndpups and fishing tackle worth $26."

The Toledo Weekly Blade And Campaign of 1896.

With a great Presidential Campaign coming next year, every thoughtful citizen will need, besides his local paper, a great national weekly. The greatest and most widely known of these is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years is has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union, and is well known at almost every one of the 70,000 postoffices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a Republican paper, but men of all politics take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household. Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor; the Household department (best in the world), Young Folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's Sermons, the Farmstead, the Question Bureau (which answers questions for subscribers), the News of the Week in completed form, and other special features. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and if you will send us a list of addresses, will mail a copy to each. Only $1 a yeat. If you wish to raise a club, write for terms.

Address THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

—Major C. T. Picton is manager of the State Hotel, at Denison, Texas, which the traveling men say is one of the best hotels in that secton. In speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy Major Picton says: "I have used it myself and in my family for several years, and take pleasure in saying that I consider it an infallible cure for diarrhoea and dysentery. I always recommend it and have frequently administered it to my guests in the hotel and in every case it has proven itself worthy of unqualified endorsement. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment
Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

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For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

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Apart from the fact that Washington is one of the most interesting cities in the world, it seems almost as if one were neglecting a principal duty of citizenship by failing to visit the "Nation's Capital." More apparent does this become when taking into consideration the small expense attached to such a trip, and the ease and comfort with which it can be made by participating in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's special ten-day excursion leaving Pittsburg December 26, 1895. Excursion tickets, good within ten days, and permitting of stop over in Baltimore in either direction within limit, will be sold at rates quoted below, good for use on date above named on all trains except the Pennsylvania Limited. Special train of parlor and day coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Pittsburg	$9.00	8.05 A. M.
East Liberty	8.95	8.15 "
Braddock	8.80	8.28 "
Irwin	7.90	8.48 "
Uniontown	7.65	6.58 "
Connellsville	7.35	7.32 "
Scottdale	7.35	7.54 "
Greensburg	7.35	9.10 "
Butler	9.00	6.25 "
Indiana	8.45	8.50 "
Blairsville	7.55	9.30 "
Latrobe	7.35	9.25 "
Derry	7.35	9.35 "
Johnstown	7.35	11.22 "
Cresson	7.35	11.05 "
Martinsburg	7.35	10.25 "
Hollidaysburg	7.35	11.08 "
Altoona (stop for dinner)	7.35	12.01 P. M.
Bellwood	7.35	12.12 "
Bellefonte	7.25	10.09 A. M.
Clearfield	7.25	9.31 "
Philipsburg	7.25	10.14 "
Osceola	7.25	10.23 "
Tyrone	7.25	12.22 P. M.
Huntingdon	6.65	12.54 "
Bedford	6.65	9.46 A. M.
Mt. Union	6.30	1.12 P. M.
McVeytown	5.95	1.30 "
Lewistown Junction	5.60	1.48 "
Mifflin	5.25	2.05 "
Port Royal	5.15	2.09 "
Newport	4.60	2.38 "
Duncannon	4.20	2.58 "
Washington..Arrive		7.30 "

Passengers from branch points desiring to take the special train will use the following trains:—

Southwest Branch, Train No. 101, to Greensburg; Indiana Branch, Indiana Accommodation No. 84, to Blairsville Intersection; Martinsburg and Hollidaysburg, Accommodation Train No. 412, to Altoona; from Bedford, Train No. 4, to Huntingdon. Return coupons good on any regular train within the limit, except the Pennsylvania Limited.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

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